"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
The indications for to-day are local showers, followed by clearing weather.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,225. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks, with a few exceptions, weaker.

Wheat, 82⅞; corn, 29⅝; cotton, 7⅝.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The time of the Senate was taken up last night by a debate on Senator Brackett's bills to compel insurance companies to attach applications for policies to their policies, and to make insurance solicitors agents of the company, instead of the insured. The bills were killed. The Assembly had a large attendance of members and visitors, and it was remarked that the heaviest week of the session is at hand. A number of bills affecting New York City was introduced and passed.—Page 2.

FOREIGN.—Emperor William yesterday unveiled the monument erected to the memory of his grandfather, William I., in Berlin. Two British steamers have been wrecked, but the crews of both were saved. The sailors of the United States cruisers San Francisco and Cincinnati were blessed by the Pope yesterday. Russia has promised to guarantee the integrity of the Ottoman Empire in consideration of the cession to her of an island in the Mediterranean and the Peninsula of Mount Athos, on the Aegean Sea. Workmen on the Panama Canal have engaged in a strike, and the police of Colon are under arms, to be prepared for an emergency—Page 7.

Page 1.

Woolen mills in Providence, R. I., and in Rockville, Conn., have started up with a schedule of increased time.

A tornado at Arlington, Ga., yesterday morning blew down a schoolhouse. Eight persons were killed and fifteen were injured.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill, in an interview last evening, stated that he is opposed to the charter as prepared, because of the dual Council and bi-partisan commissions ideas.

Assemblyman Trainor will introduce bills in the Legislature to provide for the creation of a new State to be composed of New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, Suffolk, Westchester, and Putnam Counties.

The minority report on the tariff bill was presented yesterday. Its principal contention is that the bill, if passed, will bring more revenue than the Nation requires, which the people will contribute, and encourage extravagance.

The Republicans intend to force the bill providing for the Greater New York charter through the Assembly to-day. The Democrats will offer amendments abolishing the dual Council and providing for a single-headed Police Commission. Only limited debate will be permitted, and amendments will be killed. Democratic threats to delay action by demanding a reading of the charter are met by threats of a slaughter of Democratic bills.

Page 2.

The Democratic Club last night decided against consolidation with the Manhattan Club, but appointed a committee to sell the club property.

Jersey City Democratic leaders yesterday set on foot a movement to test the constitutionality of the new law abolishing Spring elections in Jersey City and Newark.

The Cretan insurgents in and around Canea continue their fighting against the Moslems in defiance of the powers, and reject the proposal of autonomy for the island. They demand union with Greece or war.

Nelson M. Weeks, whose name was connected with the death, recently of Almée Smith of Hackensack, will, his brother promises, appear before the Coroner today.

In the House of the New Jersey Legislature Mr. Wildes offered a concurrent resolution directing the Attorney General to proceed against H. C. Kelsey, nominal Secretary of State, for the recovery of certain alleged State moneys. The resolution was referred to a committee.

The Committee on Organization of the Citizens' Union elected Robert Fulton Cutting as Chairman. James C. Carter presented the objects of the movement and told what should be done, and other addresses were made by Mr. Cutting, Elihu Root, and Abram S. Hewitt. Resolutions were adopted authorizing the appointment of an Executive Committee, one of whose duties will be to nominate an independent ticket.

Page 3.

President McKinley yesterday nominated Binger Hermann of Oregon for Commissioner of the General Land Office and Joseph L. Bristow of Kansas for Fourth Assistant Postmaster General.

The tariff debate began in the House of Representatives yesterday. Mr. Dingley gave an exposition of his bill. Its measures were violently attacked by Mr. Wheeler of Alabama.

The Supreme Court of the United States announced yesterday that, by a majority opinion of the court, the agreement of the Trans-Missouri Freight Association to maintain rates within its territory was a violation of the Anti-Trust law of 1890.

Chairman Nixon of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, introduced the Annual Supply bill in the Assembly last night. It calls for $55,033 less than that of last year, and the expectation is to reduce the tax rate from 2.69 to 2.25 mills.

Bee Rainwater, a farmer living in Orrick, near Kansas City, murdered his wife, his mother-in-law, a stepdaughter, and a stepson, Saturday night. He then shot himself. Jealousy is said to have caused him to commit the crime.

Page 4.

The Triumph Wheelmen have petitioned the Park Board to set aside the "Circle" in Central Park as a speedway for cyclists.

A dispute between two trades unions, the Architectural Ironworkers' and the Housesmiths', resulted in strikes being declared on several big buildings.

The Mycological Club was organized and elected officers last night. Its object is to classify fungi and inform the public as to edible and poisonous varieties.

An effort has been made to settle the debts of the late Dr. George S. Mallory on a 40 per cent. basis, but some creditors have not accepted the compromise.

Henry A. Poor was arrested in Brooklyn yesterday charged with bigamy, forgery, and practicing medicine without the necessary diploma. His career was varied.

Dr. Lyman Abbott was cordially received last night by the Congregational Club of Brooklyn. Public comment on his views sat lightly on him, and he made humorous reference to them at this meeting.

Four thousand members of the United Hebrw Trades, including several unions, seceded from the central body because, they declared, they found the Socialist leaders of the organization too arbitrary.

The Manhattan Railway Company has made arrangements to make a thorough test of an air motor in a week or ten days on the line between Rector Street and Central Park. The new lights on the Sixth Avenue line were not used.

Representatives of the Associated Cycling Clubs went before the Park Commissioners yesterday to arrange for a twenty-five-mile race on Riverside Drive May 29. They got satisfactory assurances that a permit would be granted. It is expected to make this race the leading annual cycling event of America.

Page 5.

The boat of the Ville de St. Nazaire from which, probably, the four known survivors were rescued, was brought into port by the steamer Creole. There were six bodies in it, when found, but they were lost.

The twelve survivors of the crew of the T. F. Oakes were removed to the Marine Hospital on Staten Island. Mrs. Reed, wife of the Captain, said two attempts were made to reach a nearby port, but the vessel was blown away. There was discussion among shipping men as to the Captain's action.

Page 7.

John Sloane, the New York merchant, who is lying ill at Jekyl Island, was reported somewhat better yesterday.

The second Model Doll Show was opened yesterday with a private view for 2,000 invited guests. The managers purpose making it an annual social event.

Page 11.

The Directors of the City Mission and Tract Society issued a circular stating that proof had come to them of wrongdoing by Herman Warszawiak, and that he had confessed the same.

Page 12.

Mayor Strong celebrated his seventieth birthday by doing ten hours' work in his office. Many flowers were sent him.

Col. Waring answers the complaints of the West End Association, and says his department will do the best it can.

New England mill owners have been buying large supplies of wool, and reports are current that the concerns in which Mr. Dingley's son is interested were among the first to profit by the proposed new tariff.

The Council of the University Settlement Society has purchased ground at the corner of Rivington and Eldridge Streets for $58,000, and is planning to erect a new Settlement House.

Ferdinand Brunetiere, literary critic of the Revue des Deux Mondes, who has been conspicuous in the fight to keep Zola out of the French Academy, has come to America to lecture at various universities.

The sub-committee of the Brooklyn Bridge Trustees has formulated a plan for the sale of tickets in the event of the use of the structure by Brooklyn railroads. The cost will be the same as at present, but the method of selling will differ.

Objecting to what she considered an encroachment on her premises, Mrs. Frank of West Side Avenue, Jersey City, took a garden hose yesterday and drove the workmen away. A short time ago she did a similar thing to carpenters who were building a balcony next door.

The Railroad Committee of the Aldermen heard arguments on the requests of the Metropolitan Traction Company and the Third Avenue Company for various extensions. On account of opposition, the hearing on most of the requests was adjourned until Monday.

At the meeting of the Presbyterian ministers of this city yesterday, the Rev. John B. Devins read a paper on "The Church and the Workingman." He advocated the transplanting of influential members of up-town congregations to down-town chapels and churches.

A jury in the Court of General Sessions, in the case of Edward Jones, who was accused of breaking William McCormack's leg by a kick, in a quarrel about a henhouse, disagreed as to whether or not the kick was a "legitimate" one, or whether the words "go to the devil" were justification for an assault.

Judge McMahon, in General Sessions, yesterday, was asked to dismiss the indictment against Francis Farrell, accused of the murder of Mamie Cunningham in May last. After the argument was heard, Mrs. Cunningham called Farrell a murderer, and tried to strike him.

Lillie Hampson disappeared from her home on Pacific Street, Brooklyn, last Friday. The mother, believing that she had entered the Convent of the Precious Blood, went there and asked for her. The Mother Superior's denial that the girl was there did not satisfy Mrs. Hampson, who remained in the vestibule until ejected by a policeman.

Mrs. Grant sent a letter to the Military Committee in charge of the parade at the Grant Monument ceremonies on April 27, saying as many members of the family as possible would be present. A feature is to be made of the military display. Action was taken by the Board of Education to have probably 2,000 school children in the procession.

Thomas Cavanagh, a prominent contractor and politician of Long Island City, was attacked yesterday afternoon on the ferryboat Rockaway by about seventy cartmen from whom he has taken the contract for hauling asphalt from the Barber Asphalt Works in Long Island City to this city, and their sympathizers. He finally drew a pistol and fired into the crowd, seriously wounding Martin Smith, who said he was merely an onlooker. Mr. Cavanagh was held in $2,000 bail. Smith is likely to recover.

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TO CREATE A NEW STATE.

ASSEMBLYMAN TRAINOR WILL INTRODUCE SUCH BILLS.

He Wishes New York, Kings, Richmond, Queens, Suffolk, Westchester, and Putnam Separated from the Other Counties.

ALBANY, March 22.—The Republican leaders from the interior of the State have argued that the Greater New York was the first step toward the creation of a separate State, and Assemblyman Trainor will justify their fears by introducing two bills looking toward the union in a new State of the counties of New York, Kings, Richmond, Queens, Suffolk, Westchester, and Putnam.

The first bill gives consent required by Section 3 of Article IV. of the Constitution of the United States for the formation of a new State out of that Territory within those counties.

The second bill provides that at the next general election held in this State there shall be submitted to a vote of the duly qualified electors of the above counties the question "For the formation and constitution of an independent State," and for this purpose there shall be provided by the proper authorities in each election district therein a separate ballot as required by the provisions of Chapter 909 of the Laws of 1896, entitled "An act in relation to the elections constituting Chapter 6 of the general laws."

Within ten days after the votes upon this question have been canvassed and returned the Secretary of State shall make and file in his office the result of said vote of each county.

WOOLEN MILLS START UP.

Those in Rockville, Conn., Practically on Full Time.

PROVIDENCE, March 22.—Mill owners say that business prospects in the Olneyville factory district are brighter than for three years past. Orders are coming in for about all the lines of fine woolens and worsteds made there. The Weybosset Mills, employing some 800 hands, started three-quarters of their looms to-day on a sixty-hour weekly schedule. The Riverside Mills will adopt the same schedule in most departments. At the Providence National Worsted Corporations, eight large factories employing 3,000 hands, the sixty-hour schedule is now in vogue, and other mills are preparing to start up on full time.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., March 22.—The big woolen mills of this city, including the Hockanum, Springville, New England, Rock, and American Mills, practically resumed running on full time to-day. The mills have been running on two-thirds time since February, 1895. These mills employ 2,000 persons when running at full capacity, with a weekly pay roll of $15,000. The product of the mills is a fine quality of woolens. This was the first general short-time schedule ever adopted by these mills.

A TORNADO IN GEORGIA

Eight Persons at Arlington Killed and Fifteen Injured, Some of Whom Are Likely to Die.

SCHOOLHOUSE DEMOLISHED.

Storm Came Up Just as the Children Were Gathering for the Opening of the Day's Session—Most of the Dead and Injured Were Pupils.

ARLINGTON, Ga., March 22.—A terrible tornado passed through the south side of the town at 8:30 o'clock this morning and totally wrecked the Academy and partially demolished several other houses.

At the Academy a number of children were assembled for school. The building was completely demolished, and on the removal of the débris eight were found dead and fifteen injured. Five escaped with slight bruises and scratches.

The Dead.

The dead are:
BOYNTON, KENNETH, aged seven.
BUTLER, ALBERT, aged six.
McMURRIE, WILLIE, aged ten.
PARRAMORE, MOLLIE, aged seventeen; crushed beneath a chimney.
PUTNAM, ALICE, aged fifteen.
ROBERTS, CLAUDE, aged fourteen; terribly mangled and internally injured.
WELLONS, MARY, aged eight.
JOHNSON, MAUD, aged ten.

All the dead are terribly mutilated, being crushed and bruised by the falling timbers and débris.

The Injured.

The injured are:
COVINGTON, Prof. W. A., Principal of the school, badly bruised, but no fractures; will recover.
WALKER, Prof., assistant teacher, seriously injured; internal injuries and one leg broken; will probably die.
PARRAMORE, Lou, aged fifteen, one leg broken and badly bruised; may recover.
PARRAMORE, Bettie, aged thirteen, badly bruised, but will recover.
CARTER, Alton, aged eight, one leg and arm broken and face badly bruised; may recover.
CARTER, Ethel, aged ten, slightly wounded from scratches and bruises; will get well.
COLEY, Amie, badly mangled and internal injuries; will probably die.
COLLINS, WILLIE, aged twelve; face badly bruised; will recover.
RILEY, GEORGE, Jr., aged twelve; slightly injured; will recover.
KILLEBREW, DUDLEY, aged eighteen; both legs broken and face badly torn; may die.
BUTLER, EDITH, aged nine; badly bruised; will recover.
SANDERS, SIMON, aged nineteen; bruised and one leg crushed; will recover.
WELLONS, ERNEST, aged eleven; badly bruised.
THIGPEN, CLARA, aged seventeen; badly bruised.

Arlington is in Calhoun County, on the Columbia Branch of the Central Railway. It stands on a level plateau between the junction of the Flint and the Chattahoochie Rivers. A great part of the country is a swamp. An academy with 200 students was recently built, with Profs. Covington and Walker in charge.

The students were just gathering at 8 A. M., when Mr. Covington noticed a windstorm coming. He gathered the children in the school house, aided by Mr. Walker. They closed the doors and watched the storm approach. They saw it gather up the cabins of the negroes like toys and crush them like paper boxes.

The air was full of débris. A six-room house across from the school was taken up and rent to pieces in the air. The roar was deafening. The frightened children clung to their teachers. A rail was flung through a window, instantly killing little Alice Putnam. The building rocked on its foundation.

A Boy Suggests Prayer.

Little Kenneth Boynton exclaimed, calmly: "Let us pray. God will save us." In obedience all knelt down. Then the schoolhouse began to go to pieces. Windows shivered, rafters cracked, the roof wrenched off. It shivered into fragments and fell, forcing together the walls, which were already swaying. Then the whole structure fell, crushing the dead and dying in a horrid mass. There was no escape, for the doors had been sprung.

The Work of Rescue.

Almost immediately after the wind passed a terrific rain fell. The people of the village, as soon as they could escape from their individual predicaments, rushed through the blinding rain to learn the fate of their children. They found a mass of broken timbers piled together by the wind, but here and there could be seen the dead and dying, so firmly wedged that they could barely be extricated. Little by little the work went on, and one form after another was taken from the wreck.

As a mother would clasp the form of her dead child to her breast, almost as joyful that she received it from the wreck as though it was still alive, it was easy to see the fearful strain under which the people labored.

The professors, who had done their best to preserve order, and had kept the children together, were both wounded, having arms and legs broken, and one of them, Prof. Covington, is almost certain to die before morning.

Dead Companions Shielded a Girl.

Only five of the pupils escaped unhurt. One of them, a little girl, was lying under three of her companions. They were dead, but the blow which killed them was so softened upon her as she lay underneath that it did her no harm.

The tornado, of which this great tragedy was the centre, has followed the well-known beaten course of what is known as the Harris County storm path.

It formed upon the western waters of the Gulf of Mexico, and broke in its full force upon the waterways whose estuary is upon the Gulf front. These embraced that part of Florida west of the Tallahassee, southwest Georgia, and southeast Alabama.

Region Lacks Telegraphic Service.

The country through which the tornado came with such force and fury is almost without telegraphic service up to this place. Consequently the damage done by it, can only be approximated by its force when it reached here.

It seems to have followed the Chattahoochee Valley, striking Sheffield, Dothan, Ala.; Columbia, Ala.; Fort Gaines, Ga., and the country between the Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers, in Georgia, almost all of which are without means of communication.

Baines Ridge suffered a loss of property, probably to the extent of $10,000. In Americus the damage is estimated at $20,000.

Fort Gaines was swept by waters, and roofs were carried away, while but a short distance away, in Cuthbert, there was no trace whatever of wind or storm, and but a few miles north of that point, in Hatcher, the country was flooded, buildings wrenched from their foundations, and general damage done. Eufaula, Ala., and Georgetown, Ga., were also visited.

A CYCLONE IN INDIANA.

Opera House and Other Buildings in Cynthiana Destroyed.

CYNTHIANA, Ind., March 22.—A cyclone at 3:05 o'clock this morning did great damage here. The opera house was demolished. On the opposite side of the street a frame dwelling was torn to pieces. The occupants, Mr. and Mrs. Garrett Nisby and Mrs. Tomlin, escaped by rushing from the house just as it fell. A brick building used as a sales-room, in the same block, also went down. Several barns were torn down and others unroofed.

The Baptist Church was moved several feet. Fences and small buildings in the town and adjoining country were swept away.

No loss of life has been reported.

CYCLONES AND TORNADOES.

The Damage Caused by Heavy Winds in This Country.

Tornadoes and destructive high winds have been of frequent occurrence in the United States during the past twelve months. Of these, the most terrible in its consequences to life and property was the St. Louis tornado, which took place May 27, 1896, just before the time set for the National Republican Convention. The damage to residence property alone amounted to over $3,000,000, and that to churches, schools, and railroad lines to over $2,000,000. The loss of life was estimated at 400, and the injured numbered thousands.

The two weeks preceding the disaster at St. Louis had been a period of cyclones, tornadoes, and hurricanes in many parts of the country. A genuine cyclone passed through Texas May 15, devastating 100 miles of territory, killing 200 persons, and obliterating $1,000,000 worth of property. Two days after a cyclone swept many towns in Kentucky and Kansas, with great property loss, although the destruction of life was small, comparatively. May 23 a tornado destroyed life and property in Ellis, Iowa, and the same day nearly every house in La Fontaine, Kan., sustained some damage from a storm, and there was a destructive cloudburst at Marshalltown, Iowa. May 26 eleven persons were killed as the result of a tornado at Cairo, Ill., and the same week the towns in the vicinity of Des Moines, Iowa, and in Southern Michigan lost over 100 lives by the visitation of cyclones.

Although these destructive winds are commonly called "cyclones," scientists distinguish between the cyclone and the tornado. The cyclone is a widespread "low-area storm," moving in an elliptical path. The tornado drops with a single burst of violence. Great death-dealing tornadoes have been of almost yearly occurrence in the United States, particularly in the last quarter of a century, although the two most fatal took place in Adams, Miss., in 1840 and 1842. The first was May 5, and the number killed 317. June 16, 1842, a revistation killed 500.

The lower Missouri towns of Barry, Stone, Webster, and Christian suffered April 18, 1880. One hundred persons were killed, 600 injured, and $1,000,000 worth of property destroyed.

Twenty-two persons were killed and 72 injured April 25, 1880, in Noxubee County, Miss.; 40 killed and 83 injured in Fannin County, Texas, May 28, and 20 killed in Pottawatomie County, Iowa, June 10, the same year.

At New Ulm, Minn., 247 buildings were wrecked and 6 persons killed July 15, 1881. Aug. 23, 400 were killed by a cyclone that swept from Savannah to Minnesota.

May 10, 1882, 120 were killed at McAllister, Indian Territory. At Grinnell, Iowa, June 17, 1882, 100 persons were killed, 300 injured, and a property loss of $1,000,000 sustained. June 24, that year, at Emmetsburg, 100 more were killed.

Fifty-one persons lost their lives and 200 were injured in the State of Mississippi April 22, 1883. May 18, sixteen perished at Racine, Wis. In Dodge and Olmstead Counties, Minn., twenty-six were killed and eighty injured, Aug. 21, 1883.

Feb. 9, 1884, an unparalleled series of cyclones struck eight States simultaneously. Illinois, Kentucky, Mississippi, Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina were visited by more than sixty tornadoes. Eight hundred persons lost their lives, 2,500 were injured, and 10,000 buildings destroyed. Ten days later eighteen persons were killed in Richmond and Harnett Counties, North Carolina. July 28 that year fifteen persons were killed and eighteen injured in Miner Lake, and Minnehaha Counties, Dakota. Seventy-five persons were injured and six killed, and $4,000,000 worth of property destroyed Sept. 9 of that year in Eastern Minnesota and Western Wisconsin.

In Camden County, N. J., Aug. 3, 1885, a cyclone destroyed 500 buildings, injured 100 persons, and killed six. Five days later, in Fayette County, Ohio, precisely the same number were killed and injured, and the same property loss—$500,000— sustained. In Dallas, Perry, and Bibbs Counties, Ala, Nov. 6, thirteen were killed and fifty injured.

In Sauk Rapids and St. Cloud, Minn., April 14, 1886, 74 were killed and 136 injured. April 19, 20 perished at Indianola, Texas. In Green and Huron Counties, 77 were killed May 12 of that year.

In Prescott County, Kan., 20 were killed, 237 injured, April 21, 1887.

Mount Vernon, Ill., was nearly destroyed Feb. 19, 1888. Thirty-nine were killed and 125 injured.

Jan. 9, 1889, thirty-three persons were killed in Reading and Pittsburg, Penn. March 27, that year, in Louisville, Ky., 76 were killed, 200 injured, and $2,150,000 worth of property destroyed.

In Lawrence, Mass., July 26, 1890, 9 were killed and 40 injured.

Twenty-five were killed and 100 injured at Wilmington, Kan., May 27, 1892. June 16, in Minnesota, 50 persons lost their lives.

By a series of cyclones along the coast of Georgia and South Carolina, Aug. 28, 1893, there was an immense destruction of property, and about 1,000 lives were lost. Oct. 2 of the same year, 2,000 lives were lost along the Gulf, in Louisiana.

In Minnesota and Iowa, Sept. 22, 1884, seventy-five were killed and there was much damage to property.

Steamer Armenia Seriously Injured.

BOSTON, March 22.—The Hamburg-American steamer Armenia, which arrived today, struck an obstruction in the channel opposite Fort Warren this morning, and is quite seriously damaged. Her forepeak is full of water and her ballast tank forward is leaking badly. It is thought that several of the plates on her bottom are cracked, and she will probably have to undergo repairs here before again venturing to sea.

VOTE ON CHARTER TO-DAY

Republicans Intend to Force the Bill Through the Assembly Before the Day's Session Ends.

CRITICISM FROM MR. HILL.

The Ex-Senator Says the Dual Council Will Be Cumbersome—He Objects to Bi-Partisan Commissions—Predicts a Democratic Victory.

ALBANY, March 22.—The Greater New York charter will be up for final passage in the Assembly to-morrow. The Republicans have a programme by which they say they will take a final vote on it before the day's session ends. They do not propose to amend it in the slightest particular.

The Democrats will offer amendments to abolish the dual Council, and to provide for a single-headed police commission. The Republicans will allow a limited debate, and will then kill these amendments. Any member who chooses may offer amendments and may speak in their behalf, but speeches will be limited to five minutes each.

On the general proposition of passing the bill, Mr. Robbins, who led the fight against consolidation last year, is expected to oppose it. He will be followed by Mr. Austin, the Chairman of the Cities Committee, who has charge of the measure. Mr. Finn, the Democratic leader, will then speak in opposition, and the debate will be closed by Mr. Nixon, the Republican leader, who will favor the bill.

Some Democrats who want to delay action have been threatening to demand the complete reading of the charter. If any member does this it must be read, and that would probably consume days. The Republicans have threatened retaliation by a wholesale slaughter of Democratic bills if such tactics are adopted.

When the bill comes up in the Senate Wednesday Mr. Cantor will offer amendments such as those suggested, and the Republican Senators will slaughter them promptly.

Mr. Austin's six measures supplemental to the charter bill, were advanced in the Assembly to-day to a third reading, after a protest from Mr. Finn and an arrangement that free scope should be given for the introduction of amendments when they come up on final passage.

The first provides for Boards of Supervisors in counties wholly within the limits of a city, but not comprising the whole of such city. The second relates to elections, canvass, and return of votes in the greater city. The third is to amend the election laws. The last three are concurrent resolutions, relating to amendments to the Constitution.

DAVID B. HILL'S CRITICISM.

He Opposes Dual Council and Bi-Partisan Commissions.

ALBANY, March 22.—Ex-Senator David B. Hill is opposed to the charter as it now stands, and takes a position substantially in sympathy with the amendments which Senator Cantor will offer.

"I agree with the arguments advanced by the two Commissioners, who, while they assented to the charter as a whole, filed a statement of objections to some of its chief provisions," said Mr. Hill to-day to a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES. "The dual Council will be cumbersome in its practical workings. It will require too many officials, and is unnecessary.

"I believe that the commissions to be appointed by the Mayor ought not to be bi-partisan. The charter simply continues the present system, which means that the Mayor will appoint on such commissions two from his own party and two from some other party, probably selecting men who voted for him. If he selects from the two great parties he will probably take two men from the minority who will be willing to obey his orders.

"It is much better that the Police Commission should be single-headed, with the election machinery under a separate bureau. The party which selects the Mayor would then be responsible for the entire policy in conducting the department, and with a single head the responsibility for details could be fixed at once. This question of bi-partisanship in commissions must be met by both parties and settled by the courts. I doubt very much if the law creating the partisan commission is Constitutional. It shiuld be finally settled by the highest courts."

"To the political aspect of the charter I shall make no objection. It seems to have been drawn without much attempt to inject politics into it.

"It seems to me that the Greater New York will be a Democratic city next Fall. Much depends on what is done here during the next six weeks. Whether the city will be permanently Democratic depends largely on Brooklyn. New York is normally Democratic, and will remain so."

She Took the Wrong Medicine.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., March 22.—Mrs. Joseph Asslebach, a well-known society woman, was poisoned to-day through a mistake in medicine. She is suffering from grip and sore throat. Jennie Daly, who was waiting on her, mixed the bottles containing the prescriptions, and in place of administering the throat medicine, gave Mrs. Asslebach a dose of aconite liniment. Dr. Lund was called, and after considerable trouble preserved Mrs. Asslebach's life.

A Man's Thumb in Her Dinner.

PASSAIC, N. J., March 22.—Mrs. Adolph Martin of Bloomfield Avenue, this city, has a man's thumb, into the possession of which she came in a peculiar manner. While opening a can of tomatoes which she intended to use for dinner she found the thumb in the tomatoes. It is supposed that a workman in the canning factory had a thumb cut off in the canning machine and that the severed member dropped into the tomatoes.

A Columbus, Ohio, Hotel Sold.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 22.—The Normandie Hotel, on East Long Street, has been sold to Solomon W. Roberts of California, whose present address is Chicago. The price is $385,000. Mr. Roberts will organize a stock company to run the business.

Postmasters Must Be Patient.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—More than 130 Post Offices throughout the country are entitled to free delivery, it is said, at the present time, but for lack of money to carry it into effect they will not enjoy the luxury until July 1.

MR. WANAMAKER THEIR MAN.

Asked to be a Candidate for State Treasurer of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—The Philadelphia branch of the National Republican League of Business Men has requested ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker to become a candidate for State Treasurer before the next Republican State Convention. A committee from the league called on Mr. Wanamaker to-day and urged him to become a candidate for the nomination.

Mr. Wanamaker gave the committee no definite answer, but promised to give the matter careful consideration.

SAWED THEIR WAY OUT OF JAIL

Three United States Prisoners Escape in Joliet, Ill.

JOLIET, Ill., March 22.—Three United States prisoners sawed their way out of jail here during the night and escaped. Their names are Jacob Johnson, John Albertskoog, and James Foley. Johnson is a dangerous counterfeiter.

The three were in the southwest corner of the new jail in the upper story. They had to saw out of their cells, and then saw the outside bars and drop thirty feet to the ground.

Some time ago a crook came down with an order to see these counterfeiters, and it is presumed he brought saws and muriatic acid, with which the prisoners effected their escape. The Sheriff has informed Marshal Arnold in Chicago and telegraphed in all directions for their apprehension. The jail officers and Sheriff are chagrined over the escape.

A RECEIVER ASKED FOR.

For the Christopher Columbus Building Association of Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 22.—A bill for a receiver for the Christopher Columbus Building and Loan Association was filed in the Supreme Court to-day. The bill was filed by Julius Brieske, President of the association, in accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting of the Directors yesterday at 120 Fullerton Avenue, and it charges that David J. Sachsel, Secretary, and Karl Kronenberger, Treasurer, are short in their accounts. The amount of the shortage is placed at $35,000.

Brieske says in his bill that the stockholders of the association met about a year ago, and a great deal of dissatisfaction was shown. Many of the shareholders desired to withdraw, and the meeting adopted a resolution forbidding loans in the future. By this resolution the association was only to pay withdrawals, and was to make no new loans during the ensuing years. As a result, the bill says, the association lost a great deal of money, and the situation finally became so bad that the receipts did not equal the expenses.

Recently a committee was appointed to audit the account of Sachsel, the Secretary, and Kronenberger, the Treasurer, who had in their possession all the assets of the concern.

A PECULIAR ACCIDENT.

A Horse Jumps into a Wagon in Lakewood, N. J.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 22.—Mrs. Charles W. Russell of New York, who has been spending the Winter at the Lakewood Hotel, was badly shocked and bruised at noon to-day by a peculiar accident. She started from the hotel shortly before noon in one of the hotel carriages to take a drive. She was driven by George Layton, one of the coachmen.

While driving down Madison Avenue some one shouted to Layton to stop, telling him a runaway was approaching. Layton drew up short at the corner of Second Street. Before he had his horses fully stopped a runaway horse dashed out of Second Street and ran into Madison Avenue. Behind the runaway a short distance, and traveling even faster than the runaway, was a horse ridden by C. C. Cunningham, an employe of Master of the Hounds Dwyer. Cunningham was endeavoring to catch the runaway. In turning the corner Cunningham swerved short so as to gain on the runaway and did not see the carriage which had stopped at the corner. His head was bent down to his horse's neck, with the neck between his face and the carriage.

The hunter, obedient to the rein, swung toward the carriage, and then leaped. Cunningham had expected no obstruction and was not riding to jump. As a result, he moved when the horse leaped, and this broke his horse's power, and the animal, instead of clearing the carriage, landed in it. The carriage was wrecked, and Mrs. Russell, Layton, Cunningham, and the latter's horse, were thrown in a heap. Cunningham regained his feet and dragged his horse away before the animal could kick. Mrs. Russell was taken out and carried to a cottage. Layton was shocked and bruised, but not badly hurt. Cunninghan escaped with a few scratches. Mrs. Russell was later taken to the hotel. She suffers more from nervous shock than anything else.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has fallen on the Atlantic coast and in the extreme Northwest and risen throughout the central valleys, the Southwest, and the lake region; it is highest over the Central Rocky Mountain region, and lowest in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

The temperature has fallen decidedly from the Central Mississippi Valley westward over Arkansas, Indian Territory, and Northern Texas. It is slightly warmer on the Atlantic coast and at Northern Rocky Mountain stations.

Local rains have prevailed on the Atlantic coast, in the Southern States, the Upper Ohio Valley, and snow in Kansas, Colorado, and Northern Texas. The weather is fair from the upper lake region westward to the Rocky Mountains.

The indications are that cloudy weather and general rains will prevail from the Ohio Valley southward to the Gulf coast and eastward to the Atlantic. It will be cooler in the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valley and the southern portions of the Middle Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES's. 1897.
3 A. M.	35	46	46
6 A. M.	35	45	42
9 A. M.	37	43	43
12 M.	39	49	54
4 P. M.	44	47	53
6 P. M.	45	46	50
9 P. M.	40	48	48
12 P. M.	33	50	51

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	48⅝
Weather Bureau	46
Corresponding date 1896	38
Corresponding date for last 20 years	39

OVERTAXATION IS WRONG

Report of the Minority of the Committee on the Dingley Tariff Bill.

IS AGAINST AMERICAN RIGHTS.

More Revenue Will Come from It than the Nation Requires, and the People Will Have to Pay It for the Necessaries of Life.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The views of the minority of the Committee on Ways and Means upon the tariff bill were presented to the House this evening in a report written by Representative Bailey, (Dem., Texas,) the leader of the Democracy. The report reads as follows:

"This bill was framed with the avowed purpose of protecting the manufacturers of the United States against foreign competition, and it is perfectly obvious that if it accomplishes that purpose, it must result in compelling the consumers of this country to pay more for their manufactured goods; and for this reason we think it should not pass. We rest our opposition upon the broad principle that Congress was invested with the power of taxation as a means of collecting from each citizen his fair proportion toward the support of the Government, and that it is a gross perversion of that sovereign power to employ it as a means of enabling favored classes to levy unjust charges upon the great body of the people. We believe that after contributing his proper share toward the maintenance of the Government, every citizen of this Republic is entitled to the full possession and enjoyment of all he can honestly earn; and we deny the right of Congress to make or enforce any regulation which requires one man to give any part of his honest earnings toward encouraging the enterprise or increasing the fortune of another.

"No man, however blind he may be, would defend a system of taxation under which the Government first collected the money, and afterward distributed it among its favorites. It is true that the tariff act of 1890 ventured to this extent in dealing with the sugar growers, but the disapproval of that policy was so overwhelming and so bitter that the advocates of protection have been forced to abandon it, and they have not dared to incorporate any provision for a direct bounty in the present bill. We are unable, however, to perceive any difference in principle between a law which requires the Government to collect the money and distribute it among the protected industries and a law which enables these industries to collect the money directly from the people. There may be some difference in the method of making the collection and in the cost of doing so, but there is no difference whatever in the principle involved. If the Government has the right to levy taxes upon the people for the purpose of inducing men to establish unprofitable industries or industries which can only be made profitable by compelling the consumers of the United States to pay exorbitant prices for their products, then the bounty system is a more direct and less complex way of attaining that end, and at least has the advantage of directness and simplicity.

Taxation Not a Blessing.

"The majority of the committee seem to think that taxation can be made a blessing, and that the support of the Government, instead of being a burden upon taxpayers, can be made to enrich them. If this opinion is well founded, then all of the struggles for freedom which have revolved around the question of taxation have proceeded upon a false theory; and the American colonists when they determined that they would not submit to taxation without representation, indulged a mistaken zeal for liberty. The patriotic resolve of our forefathers not to use goods upon which Great Britain had laid an import duty was wrong if the argument for protection is right, because, according to that argument, the British importers were really paying the tax over which the American colonists went to war. There cannot be found in the wide range of economic literaturn an authority, with the few and rare exceptions which only serve to emphasize the general concurrence, who does not treat taxation, direct or indirect, as a burden; and when we remember that a protective tariff not only collects more for the Government than is needed for its economical administration, but that it also enables favored classes to collect more than the Government itself, the injustice becomes so clear and so enormous that it would be a reflection upon the intelligence of the American people to suppose that it can escape their swift and decisive condemnation.

Based on a Vicious Principle.

"It follows as a matter of course that a bill based upon a vicious principle must be injurious in its effects, and perhaps no effect could be more pernicious than the extravagance which the bill encourages. The tabulated statement embraced in the report of the committee shows that the bill is expected to raise $113,000,000 more revenue than was collected in customs duties during the last fiscal year; and yet, as is shown by the same report, the difference between the Government receipts and disbursements during that year was only $25,000,000. It is well known that the importations of last year were smaller than usual, owing to the general depression that existed in all circles; but even supposing that importation hereafter can be kept at a level with the importations of 1896, the bill will collect from the people more than $90,000,000 annually above the requirements of our present extravagant and wasteful appropriations.

"It may be, however, that the majority should not be arraigned for their open encouragement of extravagance, because it cannot be surprising that gentlemen who think that taxes are not a burden should feel that money derived from taxation ought to be lavishly spent. Nothing could better illustrate the vice of the protective system than the fact that there flows from it, as a direct consequence, the habit of treating the expenditure of public money as a benefit rather than as a burden to the people. It would be cause enough for complaint if the burden were the only result of the extravagance; but in

there must be a surplus or there must be waste, and both are serious evils. President Jackson hardly overstated the danger of a surplus when he declared that it was more dangerous than a standing army; and yet, dangerous as a surplus is, it is not so dangerous as the extravagance which is always resorted to in order to prevent its accumulation. It cannot be forgotten that many of those who now advocate a high tariff and defend the extravagance which it engenders did not hesitate to denounce the Administration of President Buchanan because in its last year the appropriations exceeded the sum of $60,000,000. Our population at that time was nearly half what it is to-day, and if the Government were now properly and frugally administered, our expenditures, including liberal pensions for the soldiers of the late war, ought not to, and would not, exceed the sum of $350,000,000.

"The friends of the protective system know that to keep the taxes high they must find some way of spending the money which has been collected. They perfectly understand that they cannot resist the demand for a reduction of taxes if they permit their excessive collections to accumulate in the Treasury, because they understand that the dullest man knows that the Government is collecting too much when it is collecting more than it is spending. It is, therefore, the inevitable consequence of collecting more than is proper that improper ways should be devised for spending it. The extravagance which necessitates the billion-dollar appropriations which have become such a scandal upon Congress had its origin in the unjust system of levying taxes for the purpose of enabling private interests to prey upon the public through the favoritism of the law.

Trusts Fostered and Promoted.

"If the system of unnecessary taxation is indefensible because of the extravagance which it encourages, it is still more so on account of the trusts which it fosters and promotes. It was not more certain that protection encourages extravagance than it is that it breeds unlawful combinations of capital. Indeed, protection is justified upon the avowed theory that competition should be restricted. True enough, it assumes the patriotic pretense that foreign competition ought not to be permitted against our home industries; but they little understand the selfishness of human nature, and especially they little understand the selfishness of that human nature which relies upon the favoritism of the law to increase its fortune, who suppose that these men, having secured themselves against foreign competition by the favor of Congress, will fail to secure themselves against domestic competition by voluntary combinations among themselves.

"It is an old adage, and it is as true as it is old, that 'Competition is the life of trade,' and whatever tends to restrict competition must tend to restrict trade. The majority of the committee seem to think it an easy matter for us to build a tariff wall about our borders and thus prevent the foreigners from trading with us, but they forget that the same wall which shuts the foreigner out shuts us in, and that regulations to prevent the foreigner from trading with us must at the same time prevent us from trading with the foreigner.

"We believe in the principles of competition, and we believe that the people of the United States can successfully compete against all other people of the world, and we denounce as a crime against the best interests of our people, any law which leaves the consumers of this land subject to the exactions of reckless and corrupt combinations formed to destroy competion and control prices.

No Claim to Benefit Labor.

"The report of the Committee on Ways and Means is singularly silent upon the old pretext that these high taxes are imposed for the benefit of American labor, and the silence may be taken as conceding the Democratic contention that the intelligence and skill of the American factory operatives are all the protection which he needs or desires. The labor argument of the protectionist can be reduced to an absurdity which makes it amazing that it should ever have been seriously advanced. To say in one breath that the welfare of labor depends upon its wages and that its wages in turn depends upon its skill and intelligence, and in the next breath to say that the very intelligent and highly skilled laborers of this country cannot successfully compete with the ignorant and unskilled laborers of the old world, is equivalent to saying that skill and intelligence are not of great advantage to the laborers who possess them.

"To our minds it involves a contradiction in history, as well as in economic theory, to hold that the factory laborer of a civilized country needs protection against the factory labor of an uncivilized country. The fact that the unskilled laborers of a half-civilized country live more cheaply than the skilled laborers of a highly civilized country is more than counterbalanced by the greater productiveness of the skilled and intelligent laborer. If this view of the question needed further support than the mere statement of it, it can be found in those excellent works which assert that the skill and intelligence of the American laborer are such that he is able to produce seven times as much as the less skillful and less intelligent laborer of Continental Europe, and fifteen times as much as the ignorant and unskilled laborers of Asia. Surely it will be admitted that a productive capacity seven times as great as the one and fifteen times as great as the other should be all that the American laborer needs to protect himself against the competition of European drudges and Asiatic serfs.

No Substitute Offered.

"We are unable to offer a substitute for the pending bill, because we have not been allowed a reasonable time to prepare one. Congress convened in extraordinary session on Monday, the 15th day of March, and this bill was introduced the same day and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, which met the next morning, and on Thursday it was ordered to be reported to the House. The majority of the committee had spent the three months of the last session of the last Congress in the preparation of their bill, and yet they refused to allow the minority three weeks in which to prepare a substitute. We are unwilling to propose a measure that has not been carefully matured, and we must therefore content ourselves with protesting against the passage of the committee's bill."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., March 22.—The steamer Ohio, which left New York Feb. 6 with a party of tourists for a cruise in South American waters, arrived here on her return trip to-day.

ALBANY, March 22.—An open competitive civil service examination for the positions of milk expert, butter expert, and cheese expert in the Department of Agriculture will be held in Watertown April 3.

HOLBROOK, Mass., March 22.—Sanford W. Hollis, manufacturer, filed schedules in insolvency this forenoon. His liabilities amount to $16,827, and assets consist of book accounts and a parcel of land.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 22.—The tank steamer Delaware was towed in here to-day by the steamer Missouri, her supply of coal having become exhausted in midocean. Both steamers are from London for Philadelphia.

MERIDEN, Tex., March 22.—Bleuther, the Austrian nobleman who killed and robbed Mrs. Phillips Langfeld of San Francisco last May, committed suicide in jail here. He was arrested in Meridian last Friday, and was being held to await the orders of the authorities of California.

WEBER, N. J., March 22.—Some time between Saturday night and this morning burglars entered the butcher's shop of Jacob Swarts. The burglars came provided with a wagon, bags, and clothes. They wheeled the safe, which weighed about a thousand pounds, out of the door, loaded it into their wagon, and drove away.

WELLSVILLE, N. Y., March 22.—The magazine of the Rock Glycerine Company, on Fassett's Farm, a mile and a half from Wellsville, blew up at 9 o'clock this morning, and the shooter, H. H. Youngs, with his team of horses and wagon, was blown to atoms. Fourteen hundred quarts of glycerine were put in the magazine Friday night. Dorr Clark and Thomas Meyers, who were at work 500 feet from the magazine, were slightly injured.

ALBANY, March 22.—The Greater New York Savings Bank of Brooklyn has received from Superintendent Kilburn of the Banking Department authority to begin business. The Trustees are C. J. Obermayer, Charles Ruston, Van Matter Stillwell, Lewis H. Jones, William J. Kaiser, H. Gratton, Thomas Murphy, W. F. Vander Houten, Lynn H. Shanks, Edward J. Muller, Channing Stebbins, Allen Bowie, Charles Obermayer, W. J. Maxwell, and Everitt Hasbrouck.

HAVERFORD, Penn., March 22.—The Treasurer of Haverford College announces that he has received the title deeds to the real estate of the late Jacob P. Jones of Philadelphia. It was directed by the will that his residuary estate, valued at $90,000, should pass to the corporation of Haverford College as a permanent endowment fund. This legacy, added to the $400,000 of productive endowments which the college already possessed, places Haverford College among the leading American colleges in the matter of resources.

CITIZENS' UNION AT WORK

Robert Fulton Cutting Chosen Chairman of the Committee on Organization.

JAMES C. CARTER'S ADDRESS.

Resolutions Adopted for the Appointment of an Executive Committee to Nominate an Independent Ticket — Speeches by Elihu Root and Abram S. Hewitt.

The Committee on Organization of the Citizens' Union met last evening in the committee room of Cooper Union and effected a permanent organization by choosing Robert Fulton Cutting Chairman, Charles Stewart Smith First Vice Chairman, J. Kennedy Tod Treasurer, and John C. Clark Secretary.

The attendance at the meeting was large and the enthusiasm great. Among those present were A. S. Hewitt, W. J. Schieffelin, W. Bayard Cutting, James W. Pryor, John P. Pine, R. Fulton Cutting, James C. Carter, Richard Watson Gilder, Myer S. Isaacs, Dr. W. H. Tolman, Spencer Trask, Edwin T. Rice, J. Kennedy Tod, F. S. Bangs, A. S. Frissell, C. H. Strong, Percival Knauth, C. Grant La Farge, Gustav H. Schwab, J. Archibald Murray, James B. Reynolds, Elihu Root, J. H. Van Amringe, George Haven Putnam, W. B. Hornblower, F. H. Betts, Stephen H. Olin, H. C. Swords, and Simon Sterne.

The meeting was called to order by Abram S. Hewitt, on whose motion James C. Carter was called to the chair temporarily.

James C. Carter's Address.

Mr. Carter met with an enthusiastic reception. He said it would be superfluous to make any allusion to the degradation of New York's Municipal Government, or the efforts that have been made at improvement. The conviction is a growing one that it is necessary for the people, if they would have a decent Municipal Government, to take things into their own hands and establish that government on a thoroughly non-partisan basis.

The administration of Mayor Strong is a proof of the rectitude of the platform upon which this movement is based. In so far as it has been non-partisan, so far it has been successful. The speaker here spoke of the cry of cities for non-partisan government and the response of the Constitutional Convention in giving them the opportunity to secure such government by separating municipal from National elections. "Now that we have it," he said, "it is for us to use it—not to abuse it, not to neglect it. On the momentous occasion of the next municipal election it is our duty to save what we have gained and to achieve that which we have not gained.

"Such a movement as this should not be directed against any one political party or against any party. It is not designed to repel or to pull down, but to put up something. It is to maintain that no one political party has any proper jurisdiction over our municipal affairs. There can be no heartfelt union unless concession is made to all interests.

Proper Effort Will Not Fail.

"We are not here to debate the question whether it is possible to carry the next election; that question is past. [Great applause.] We are not here to discuss the question of expediency; that is past. [Applause.] We are not here to discuss unions or deals. ['Good! Good!'] We are not here to boast about the prospects of our success; that would be premature. [Laughter.] But we know that if the proper effort is made, it will not fail. There never has been a time in forty years when the good people of this city could not, by united effort, have carried the election."

Mr. Carter closed his remarks by advising caution, but not timidity.

Mr. Cutting having been elected Chairman without opposition, said the meeting was one for action not words, so he would speak briefly. The Citizens' Union had come to stay until it succeeded in electing its ticket, whether successful this year or not.

The Resolutions.

Elihu Root presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

"Resolved, That the Chairman appoint twenty members of the Committee of Organization to serve with the officers as an Executive Committee, with power to fill vacancies and to add to its number.

"Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to invite the co-operation of all voters in the City of New York who are in sympathy with the principles and objects of the Union and desire the election of candidates who will indorse and support such principles.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized to take such steps as may be necessary to nominate an independent citizens' ticket for local offices to be voted for at the election of 1897.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee have power to rent headquarters, employ assistants, and appoint sub-committees from the organization at large, and to take such actions as they may deem necessary and advisable for the furtherance of the principles and objects of the union and the election of its candidates.

Resolved, That in the event of municipal consolidation, the Executive Committee be authorized to co-operate with any independent citizens' organizations which may be formed in Brooklyn, or in Richmond or Queens County, for purposes similar to those of the union.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint nine members of the Committee of Organization to act as a Finance Committee to secure contributions for carrying on the work of the union, and to supervise expenditures, with power to add to its numbers.

The Fundamental Principle.

Mr. Root, in speaking to the resolutions, said the fundamental principle of this movement is that it shall hold its warrant for action directly from the people; its first purpose is to afford to the people an opportunity to put in the field a ticket on a purely municipal platform. Other issues have always obscured municipal issues. The object of the resolutions is to appeal to citizens and see if they are not ready to act on municipal issues.

Abram S. Hewitt said the consideration to be faced is whether the country of free institutions is to be compelled to acknowledge at the end of 100 years of experience that it has failed most conspicuously in the matter of Municipal Government. The trouble is that Municipal Government has been that of party and by party. What is needed is the establishment of an independent municipal party. This question has a wider scope than that of rescuing a city from bad government; it goes back to the question whether the people are capable of self-government. The answer to this movement will be looked forward to with interest not only at home, but also abroad.

No Doubt of the Answer.

Mr. Hewitt said he did not doubt what that answer would be. "But," he continued, "if the citizens of New York fail to come up and enroll in this movement, then let us give it up and confess that popular self-government is a failure. If this appeal be received with apathy, let us confess that the people of this city are neither worthy nor capable of good government."

Mr. Hewitt related some of his own experiences as Mayor, and said that Mayor Strong is honest and absolutely justified in his actions, inasmuch as he was not nominated by citizens, but by political organizations, which he was compelled to recognize. He has rendered an enormous public service by proving that a Mayor cannot recognize the services of politicians without destroying the strength of his administration.

In conclusion Mr. Hewitt said: "The virus of municipal mal-administration is the spoils. If we cannot get rid of that we might as well give it up. But if you can persuade the people that you intend to work on the lines laid down here to-night—that you are absolutely in dead earnest—you will win this fight."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

8:35 A. M.—346 Ninth Avenue; Henry Van Leigh, delicatessen store; damage, $50.

12:15 P. M.—165 East One Hundred and Tenth Street; chimney; no damage.

5:10 P. M.—27 Greenwich Avenue; Young & Schunnel; damage, $50.

11:10 P. M.—342 Bowery; Henry Robertson; damage, $200.

LARGEST LOBBY ON RECORD.

Six Hundred Merchants of Chicago Start for Springfield, Ill.

CHICAGO, March 22.—The largest lobby which ever assailed a Legislature departed to-night for Springfield. It comprised 600 small merchants of Chicago, who left on a special train of twenty cars, to help put through the Anti-Department-Store bill, now under consideration. They are thoroughly organized, with branches in all the trades, covering thirty-nine towns.

JERSEY CITY ELECTIONS.

Democrats Make a New Move on the Charter Election Law.

The Democratic leaders of Jersey City yesterday made a new move in regard to the charter election law, with the object of bringing it before the courts. Edward Hoos, the Democratic nominee for Mayor, went before City Clerk O'Donnell and presented his certificate of nomination. It was accompanied by the necessary affidavits of the officers of the Democratic City Committee.

The City Clerk refused to receive it on the ground that a law had been passed abolishing the April election and providing for the election of the Mayor and other city officials in November.

Mr. Hoos and Clerk O'Donnell then went before Allan L. McDermott, where each made affidavit that the certificate of nomination had been presented and refused. Armed with these Senator William D. Daly went to Trenton to make application to the Supreme Court for a mandamus compelling the City Clerk to accept and file the certificate.

CHICAGO'S MAYORALTY FIGHT.

New Candidate Wanted to Oppose Carter Harrison, Jr.

CHICAGO, March 22.—In an editorial The Times-Herald, Republican, asks for the withdrawal of Judge Sears, Republican candidate for Mayor; Harlan, independent Republican, and Hesing, independent Democrat, on the score that none can be elected, and that the presence of all three in the field means the election of Carter Harrison, Jr., the Democratic nominee.

It points out that the Harrison managers' hope to raise his vote to 150,000 may be realized. It credits Sears with 110,000, Hesing 60,000, and Harlan 30,000. It says:

"Never was there a clearer case of 'divide and perish,' showing the necessity to combined and conquer. Neither Mr. Sears, Mr. Hesing, nor Mr. Harlan can win if they all remain in the field, not even if only two remain. And truth compels the conclusion that if two should withdraw the third would scarcely be able to overcome the general apathy. Only a sharp change of front in the presence of a threatening catastrophe can avert it. Mr. Harrison has hoisted the black flag of spoils above his army. Let Mr. Sears, Mr. Hesing, and Mr. Harlan prove their devotion to Chicago and to the merit system by withdrawing in favor of some man who will fight under the banner of 'public office a public trust.'"

The article recommends the nomination of John M. Clarke, a Republican, the Times-Herald having opposed Sears as a machine made man.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB TO SELL.

Will Neither Dissolve Nor Consolidate —New Quarters Desired.

The Democratic Club of the City of New York will not go out of existence and will not consolidate with the Manhattan or any other organization. This was the sentiment of all who spoke at the large meeting at club headquarters, 617 Fifth Avenue, last night.

It was decided, however, if a suitable offer could be obtained, to sell the club building. The following committee was appointed to act with the officers of the club in conducting the negotiations: John D. Crimmins, John F. Doyle, Robert J. McCafferty, Thomas Feitner, and Joseph Blumenthal.

A minimum price of $250,000 was fixed on the property. There is a heavy debt on the building, and the members think it expedient to occupy less expensive quarters.

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, the President of the club, did not attend last night's meeting, and Vice President Edward F. O'Dwyer occupied the chair. Mr. O'Dwyer said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"After considerable discussion it has been settled that the club will not dissolve. We shall soon enlarge our membership. Some of our members will accept the invitation of the Manhattan Club to join it, but that will not in any way cripple our organization. All our officers, and nearly all the members, favor continuing the existence of the club."

YOUNG MURDERER PARDONED

A. M. Harmon, Who Killed a Youth in Lexington, S. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 22.—Gov. Ellerbe to-day pardoned A. M. Harmon. Last year Harmon, who is nineteen years old, a son of the editor of The Lexington Dispatch, killed Calhoun Coughman, Jr., also nineteen. Caughman was the son of a former Fish Warden of the State.

At the trial last October Miss Harmon testified that she and Calhoun had been lovers since the boy was twelve and she eighteen, and that on the evening of the shooting they had gone to a schoolhouse together. Her brother burst the door open and shot Caughman dead, while he was in her arms, and then knocked her insensible.

The defense set up pleas that Caughman had not behaved properly toward the young woman, but these pleas did not avail. Harmon was convicted, but because of his youth and family the jury recommended him to mercy, and he was sentenced to life imprisonment.

The State's lawyers say to-night that the Governor has been imposed on by the lawyers for the defense. They show affidavits of jurors who signed the petition for pardon saying they signed a paper they did not understand.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CORINTH, N. Y., March 22.—The Mallery Block was burned yesterday. Loss, $15,000.

WESTFIELD, N. J., March 22.—The road house of Michael Huber at Garwood was burned to-day. Loss, $5,000.

CASTORLAND, N. Y., March 22.—Fire Saturday night, which started in Bliss & Co.'s store, burned several buildings. Loss, $25,000.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 22.—The Lakewood Inn, at the south end of Lake Quinsigamond, was burned last evening. Loss, $6,500.

LANCASTER, Penn., March 22.—The Slackwater Paper Mill, owned by the Lancaster Electric Light Company, at Slackwater, four miles from this city, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $25,000.

SOUTH MANCHESTER, Conn., March 22.—Hayes's American Hotel, T. Weldon's building, and a building belonging to the estate of Samuel W. Purnel, all adjoining, on Main Street, South Manchester, were burned early this morning. Loss, $30,000.

ANDREWS, Ind., March 22.—A fire started in Andrews early this morning and burned William Haler's grocery, Wintrode's grocery, Chambers's meat market, Frank Stacker's residence, two buildings owned by R. A. Randall of Fort Wayne, and one owned by Daniel Herney. Loss, $20,000.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 22.—The Gleason Block, on Essex Street, was gutted by fire early this morning. The building is owned by William Osborne, and was occupied by a variety store and offices. Several persons were injured slightly by jumping from the windows of the Central House adjoining. Loss, $30,000.

HURON, S. D., March 22.—Fire this morning destroyed $75,000 worth of property, including the Alliance Building, valued at $25,000, insured for $10,000. The United States Weather Bureau lost all records and instruments, but most of the records of the Government Land Office were saved. Other losers were Trumbower & Co., dry goods, $15,000, insured; Masonic societies, $6,000; Judge Burtt, Coe I. Crawford, W. A. Lynch, Thomas N. Hull, E. H. Alpin, law libraries, $15,000, no insurance.

THE CRETAN INSURGENTS

They Continue Their Fighting in Defiance of the Action of the Powers.

BESIEGING THE MALAXA FORT.

Nearly Half of the Mussulman Inhabitants of the Island Have Sought Refuge There—The Powers Are Not Agreed.

CANEA, March 22.—The outlook in this city and vicinity is not reassuring. The situation of the Turkish garrison in the fort at Malaxa is critical. The place is besieged by insurgents, and the Turkish troops have not enough provisions to last them more than two days. If the Christians capture the forts at Malaxa and Keratide, which now appears highly probable, Canea will be virtually blockaded landward.

A body of Turkish troops, who were trying to convey provisions to the fort at Malaxa, were held in check throughout the day by the Christian insurgents. The troops, finding that they could not reach the fort, signalled to the gunboats in Suda Bay, requesting aid. The gunboats opened fire upon the insurgents, but could not drive them from the positions they occupied, which effectually commanded the approaches to the fort. So far as known, the fire from the warships did no damage.

It is estimated that nearly half of all the Mussulman inhabitants of the island have sought refuge here. Measures are being taken to extend the Turkish lines with the help of the foreign detachment on duty here. In the present temper of the insurgents near the city this is considered to be a hazardous experiment.

THE POWERS NOT IN HARMONY.

Russia and Germany Opposed to Great Britain and Italy.

LONDON, March 22.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Rome the sender of which claims to have received reliable information that, although the powers are anxious to maintain their concert, they are unable to agree upon their future action. There are two currents of opinion flowing, one in Russia and Germany, and another in Great Britain and Italy, and these are diametrically opposed to each other.

GREECE WANTS MORE HORSES.

All Robust Citizens to be Enrolled to Guard the Trains.

ATHENS, March 22.—There is a scarcity of horses for army purposes, and the Government has issued a requisition for all the best horses here, to be used by the troops. Many of the wealthy residents of the city and vicinity have turned all of their horses over to the Government, glad of the opportunity thus furnished them of aiding in this way the cause of Greece.

The Government has ordered the enrollment of all robust citizens, not otherwise liable to military service, to form a militia force to guard the towns in the absence of the troops.

Advices reached here to-day that a cannon exploded in the Turkish camp at Flassona, killing an officer and eight soldiers.

Turkey's Deal with Russia.

COPENHAGEN, March 22.—The Berlingske Tidende asserts that an agreement has been entered into between Russia and Turkey by which the former guarantees the integrity of the Ottoman empire in consideration of the cession by Turkey to Russia of an island in the Mediterranean and the Peninsula of Mount Athos, on the Aegean Sea.

Greece Looking for Compromise.

LONDON, March 22.—The Times to-morrow will publish a long dispatch from Athens, the gist of which is that the Greek Government, realizing the gravity of the situation, and not sharing in the war fever prevailing in the army and populace, is sincerely seeking a solution of the present troubles. It awaits with anxiety the efforts toward a compromise that are being made by the powers friendly to it, and is doing everything in its power to check the troops and prevent an outbreak on the frontier.

AMERICANS TO BE FREED.

Spain, It Is Said, Will Release All of Them in Cuba in a Very Short Time.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Semi-official reports are current here that within the next fortnight, or thirty days at the outside, practically all of the Americans now in prison in Cuba on political charges will be released.

How many there are belonging to this category is known only to the State Department and the Spanish officials, but they probably number a score or more. In association with this report is heard renewed gossip about negotiations between this country and Spain looking to the purchase of the island by the Cubans, payment to be guaranteed from the United States. To offset this, however, authentic information is received of the daily diminishing strength of the insurgents.

ANOTHER AMERICAN RELEASED.

Frank J. Cazanas Freed from Prison at Sagua la Grande.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Consul Barker, at Sagua la Grande, Cuba, telegraphed the State Department yesterday that Frank J. Cazanas, a naturalized American citizen, had been released from jail at that place.

The State Department has not much information about the case. Cazanas was arrested at Sagua Feb. 13. Consul Barker ascertained that he had been naturalized, though the date was not learned. He has not resided in the United States for twenty-five years. He lived on a plantation near Sagua until last May, when he went to that town. His age was given as thirty-one years in his passport, and his registration in Cuba was set down as having taken place in October, 1872, which makes him forty-six years old. Consul General Lee found that Cazanas owned property in New York.

GEN. WEYLER LEAVES HAVANA.

He Goes on a Transport and His Destination Is Unknown in Cuba.

HAVANA, March 22.—Capt. Gen. Weyler, accompanied by his staff, left Havana last night on board the transport steamer Legazpi.

His destination is not known.

LONDON, March 22.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard telegraphs that Capt. Gen. Weyler has informed his Government that he is leaving Havana to resume his operations against the rebels in the central and eastern parts of Cuba.

AN ENTIRE FAMILY MURDERED.

Spanish Guerrillas Kill Women and Children in Pinar del Rio.

TAMPA, Fla., March 22.—The passengers on the Olivette to-night tell a story of the horrible murder committed in Pinar Del Rio Province last week, near Artemisa, of the family of Capt. Luis Perez, a Cuban leader, by the Spanish guerrillas. His wife, three sisters, and five children were killed in cold blood.

They were living some distance from town when this band approached. The women hid and refused to open the doors when the guerrillas demanded entrance. They forced the doors with their muskets and soon found the poor women. Mrs. Perez was found in one room hidden with the children behind a bed. The guerrillas raised their machetes to kill them. The mother threw up her arms pleading for mercy. They told her that she must die. She then pleaded for the lives of her children, but for answer she received a sabre gash that split her head open, scattering her brains and blood upon the helpless infant she held in her arms.

Four other children were slaughtered. The guerrillas then searched and pillaged the premises. They found the two sisters and endeavored to extort confessions of rebel plots from them. When they found that nothing could be learned, the women were subjected to the grossest indignities and afterward murdered. Not yet satisfied, the band went through the house and plundered it thoroughly, taking everything they could use.

Juan Perez, an aged relative of the family, had crept up into the loft of the old-fashioned country house, where he was a silent witness to all that took place. As soon as the murderers had gone he fled to the camps of the insurgents and told them the story.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The Kelsey Case in the House—A Committee for Investigation—Bills Introduced in the Senate.

TRENTON, N. J., March 22.—Both branches of the Legislature met to-night. In the House, Mr. Wildes offered a concurrent resolution directing the Attorney General to begin legal proceedings against Henry C. Kelsey for the recovery of certain State moneys which it is alleged the Secretary of State, whose term is about to expire, has given no account of.

On motion of Mr. Derousse, the resolution was referred to the following special committee for investigation: Messrs. Derousse, Coddington, Thorne, Minch, and Martens.

The Senate passed, among other bills, the following: Authorizing Hoboken to issue $100,000 bonds for a public park; extending the Police Tenure of Office act to towns, boroughs, and townships in first-class counties; authorizing Jersey City to issue $300,000 bonds for schoolhouses; appropriating $1,200 for additional markers to be erected on the battlefields of Chickamauga and Chattanooga.

Mr. Parry introduced a bill providing for five years a bounty of 50 cents for every ton of beets raised by any farmer and manufactured into sugar; also appropriating to any individual or corporation that establishes a sugar plant 1 cent per pound for all sugar made. The aggregate sum to be paid out of the State Treasury shall not exceed $50,000 a year.

The only bill to create debate was the equal taxation measure, (House, 184,) giving Jersey City $205,000 per year more than she receives now as her share of the taxes collected from the railroads. The bill was favored by Messrs. Voorhees, Daly, and Kuhl.

W. M. Johnson objected to the bill on the ground that its language was ambiguous, implying that $205,000 might be taken from the Treasury this year.

A supplemental bill providing that its operation shall not begin until next year, was then introduced, and both bills were advanced to third reading, and will probably be passed to-morrow.

The Senate then adjourned.

MAY NEED THE PARTY WHIP.

Republican Differences Continue as to Raines Law Amendments.

Senator Thomas C. Platt went back to Washington at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He told his friends that he did not expect to return for two weeks. He left the local Republican politicians wondering what the result would be of the row on legislative matters that is now on in the Republican camp, and which the leaders are pleased to term "healthy differences of opinion."

Edward Lauterbach saw Mr. Platt just before his departure, and it was said that he made another plea for his Greater New York Police bill and for a modification of the Raines amendments. It has got to be a serious question now, as to whether the more drastic amendments can be passed without recourse to the party whip in caucus.

The Republican organization of the Eleventh Assembly District met last night and protested against the enactment of the proposed amendments.

THE AIMEE SMITH CASE.

A Promise that Weeks Will Appear Before the Coroner To-day.

Nelson M. Weeks, the man whose name has been connected with the death of Aimée Smith of Hackensack, at a Third Avenue hotel, three weeks ago, has been heard from. His brother, Theodore S. Weeks, of Long Island City, called at the Coroners' office yesterday and said that he would bring Nelson M. Weeks to that place to-day.

Coroner Dobbs said last night that he did not feel that the evidence he has now in the case was sufficient to warrant his retaining Mr. Weeks. The inquest may be held on Saturday, if the analyses will then be completed. He should probably put Mr. Weeks in the House of Detention for witnesses, and if it was found that Miss Smith's death was due to poison, it would then be time enough to put him in the Tombs.

Theodore S. Weeks said last night: "I met my brother in New York yesterday. He has been staying within reach during the past three weeks, though not with me. When the true state of things is known, the public may feel more lenient toward my brother."

KILLED BY A WOMAN'S AXE.

It Flew Off the Handle and Split an Italian Boy's Skull.

Rocco Di Biasco, six years old, was instantly killed yesterday while playing in the yard at the rear of his parents' home on the ground floor of the tenement, 76 Thompson Street. An Italian woman known as "Angelina" to the other tenants of 74 Thompson Street, where she lives on the fourth floor, was chopping wood on the window sill. Suddenly the ax-head parted from the handle and went downward, striking the boy on the head and fairly splitting his skull. The boy's mother picked him up and ran to a drug store, but he was dead.

A little playmate, Rocca Chiarello, explained how the accident occurred, corroborating the story told by the woman to a neighbor as she hurriedly locked up her belongings. Then she fled to avoid the inquisition of the police. Acting Captain Farrell of the Macdougal Street Police Station made an investigation, and sent out orders for the arrest of "Angelina," though he said he did not doubt the story told at the house.

No Successor for John Simpson.

Commissioner of Public Works Collis said yesterday that he would not fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Simpson as Superintendent of the Bureau of Streets and Roads, but that he would turn the business of that bureau over to Water Purveyor North's bureau. Gen. Collis also said that when the Bureau of Streets and Roads was established there was a number of unpaved streets and avenues in the city, but those streets have been paved, and their care and maintenance really belongs to the Water Purveyor.

AT THE HOTELS.

Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore is at the Albemarle.

Prof. H. G. Jesup of Dartmouth College is at the Windsor.

Judge M. H. Hirschberg of the New York Supreme Court is at the Murray Hill.

M. Brunetiere, Mme. Brunetiere, and Mme. Blanc of Paris are at the Brevoort.

Samuel A. Beardsley of Utica and Judge J. S. Rosenthal of Baltimore are at the Hoffman.

Senator Eugene Hale of Maine and James Fenimore Cooper of Albany are at the Cambridge.

Henry L. Elsner of Syracuse, Horace E. Andrews of Cleveland, and C. J. Train of Washington are at the Plaza.

George F. Murray of Troy, T. G. Ratcliffe of St. Louis, and Charles E. Pease of Dayton, Ohio, are at the Westminster.

George P. Peck of Syracuse, E. A. Kendrick and Truman G. Avery of Buffalo, and E. E. Arnold of Providence are at the Netherland.

Charles Baker of Baltimore, J. F. Golding of Chicago, F. W. Penniman of Boston, and M. O. Selden of Buffalo are at the Astor House.

Fulton Paul of Hudson, N. Y.; C. B. Lewis of Boston, William Wallace of Milwaukee, and James H. Shields of Chicago are at the Manhattan.

W. R. Stone of Syracuse, C. W. Fox of Boston, S. M. Lewis of Providence, and W. T. Taylor of Philadelphia are at the Normandie.

E. D. Godfrey of Boston, H. D. McCutcheon of Pittsburg, and George Benson and E. M. Moody of Philadelphia are at the Grand Union.

Judge Frank H. Hiscock of Syracuse, ex-Gov. Samuel T. Hauser of Montana, and ex-Congressman Frank Jones of New Hampshire are at the Fifth Avenue.

Gen. Thomas A. Osborn of Kansas, Lieut. Gov. W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts, Thomas Lowry of Minneapolis, and Virgil P. Cline of Cleveland are at the Holland.

Melville E. Ingalls of Cincinnati, M. H. De Young of San Francisco, John K. Cowen of Baltimore, Robert C. Ogden of Philadelphia, and Washington Becker of Milwaukee are at the Waldorf.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Allen & Sherman, Port Henry, N. Y.; G. Sherman, dry goods; Albemarle Hotel.

Athol Silk Company, Boston, Mass.; D. E. Adams, silks; Murray Hill Hotel.

Barnard, Sumner, Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Howe, silks and velvets; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Chancellor, A. C., & Co., Columbus, Ga.; A. C. Chancellor, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Ermilio, Huth & Swope, Pittsburg, Penn.; G. Huth, woolens; Hotel Metropole.

"Fair, The," Montgomery, Ala.; F. M. Billings, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Farwell, J., V., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Edelbrook, shawls and skirts; 115 Worth Street.

Farwell, J., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Rice, dress goods, 115 Worth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Elliott, cloakings; 104 Worth Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. M. Wright, shawls and skirts, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Hatch, L. P., & Co., Boston, Mass.; L. P. Hatch, hats and caps; Albemarle Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. Brown, ladies' underwear; 8 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Lewis, J. C., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Miss Ziegler, millinery; Hotel Normandie.

McConnell, J.; Altoona, Penn.; clothing; Gilsey House.

Robinson, Strauss & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; C. Strauss, millinery; 598 Broadway; Holland House.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Taylor, dress goods, 2 Walker Street; Stuart House.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; H. R. Williams, upholstery goods; 115 Worth Street.

Schmidt Brothers, Grand Rapids, Mich.; C. Schmidt, dry goods and notions; Belvedere House.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; H. J. Donnelly, laces and millinery; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. A. Rocnat, curtaining goods; C. C. Pease, dry goods, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Wilson, optical goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Watt & Shoud, Lancaster, Penn.; Mr. Baer, dry goods; 57 White Street.

Zimmer Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; B. Zimmer, dry goods and clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Stein, The Bloch Co., Rochester, N. Y.; N. N. Stein, woolens; 718 Broadway; Holland House.

Sterns, C., & Co., Rutland, Vt.; J. N. Frasey, dry goods and notions; Park Avenue Hotel.

Powers Dry Goods Company, St. Paul, Minn.; W. McKilligan, dress goods; Sinclair House.

Holzheimer & Shaul, Amsterdam, N. Y.; D. Shaul, millinery; Hotel Normandie.

Pettibone, C. J., & Co., Appleton, Wis.; G. F. Peabody, dry goods; Holland House.

Kohn Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. S. Kohn, woolens; Holland House.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss B. Rubenstein, collars, cuffs, and ruchings; Miss M. Curran, gloves and parasols; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, notions, stationery, and trimmings; Mrs. J. C. Palmer represents; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Fallers, Isaacs, Sons & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; W. B. Segal, clothing and woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Mann, D. S., Albany, N. Y.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Ullmann Brothers, Williamsport, Penn.; H. M. Ullmann, clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Hargadine, The, McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. G. Morrell, dress goods, silks, cloaks, and suits; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Manhatttan.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; F. Jehan, gloves; 2 Walker Street.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. L. Fox, jewelry, 45 Lispenard Street; Stuart House.

Temple, Pemberton, Cordes Company, Richmond, Va.; A. F. Cordes, fancy goods; Grand Hotel.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; A. Dick, dry goods; 57 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.

Frank Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; R. Frank, clothing; Grand Hotel.

Marks, M. H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; M. H. Marks, clothing; 451 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Riegelman, M., & Co., Des Moines, Iowa; J. Riegelman, millinery; St. Cloud Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.;

THE TARIFF DEBATE BEGUN

Mr. Dingley Gives an Exposition of His Measure in the National House.

HIGHER WAGES AND REVENUE.

Defense of the Wool and Sugar Schedules—The Flax Industry to be Nursed—Mr. Wheeler's Opposition—Prosperity Due to Enterprise, Not to Protection.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The tariff debate in the House began to-day. The bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Sherman (Rep., N. Y.,) in the chair.

The reading of the bill occupied two hours and a quarter, and if the Clerk had attempted to perform his task literally, and had not skipped whole paragraphs, and sometimes whole pages at once, he would not have got to the end even at the most rapid rate of reading, in twice the length of time actually occupied. The printed bill covers 163 pages. During the reading the galleries filled up, but were at no time crowded.

The bill having been read, Mr. Dingley, (Rep., Me.,) Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, made the opening speech advocating, of course, the passage of the bill. His speech practically was a repetition of the argument made in the report of the Ways and Means Committee at the time it presented the bill to the House. Mr. Dingley said, in part:

Mr. Dingley's Speech.

"Congress has been convened in extraordinary session by the President for the purpose of providing adequate revenue for carrying on the Government. The salient facts are these:

"1. In the four fiscal years commencing July 1, 1893, and closing on the 30th of June next, the revenue of the Government has been insufficient to meet the expenditures to the extent of more than $200,000,000, or, on the average, $50,000,000 per annum.

"2. The late Secretary of the Treasury, in his last annual report, estimates that under existing conditions this deficiency will continue, and will reach $45,000,000 more the next fiscal year.

"3. This deficiency of $200,000,000 up to the close of the present fiscal year has been met by borrowing. That is, of the $293,500,000 realized from the sale of two hundred and sixty-two and a third millions bonds sold, in the last analysis over $200,000,000 has been used to pay the current expenditures in excess of revenue.

"4. This chronic deficiency of revenue and the use of the borrowed reserve, or (what is the same thing) the United States demand notes redeemed with gold obtained by borrowing, has promoted distrust, intensified and prolonged the run on the Treasury, and weakened business confidence.

"5. This deficiency of revenue has nearly all arisen from a falling off of revenue from duties on imports—and not from a decline of revenue from internal taxes—since the result of the National elections in November, 1892, first forecasting and subsequently partially accomplishing a revolutionary change of tariff policy, began to arrest industries. In the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1892, the revenue derived from the duties on imports was $203,000,000, an increase of $26,000,000 over the previous year, and up to November, 1892, it was the confident expectation of the then Secretary of the Treasury that the revenue in the succeeding fiscal year would reach $220,000,000; but this expectation was blasted when anticipated tariff legislation that would largely reduce duties began to defer importations and subsequently to disorganize industries.

"In the light of this course of events and in the face of the chronic deficiency requiring immediate relief, the Committee of Ways and Means has reported the pending bill to revise the tariff for the ends indicated by the title, to wit: To Provide Additional Revenue to Carry on the Government, and at the Same Time, in Adjusting the Duties, to Secure this Revenue, to Encourage the Industries of the United States."

What Makes a Policy a Success.

Mr. Dingley pointed out that no economic policy would prove a success unless it shall in some manner contribute to opening up employment to the masses at good wages. He criticised the policy of the Government for the last four years, and denied the theory that revenue and protection in the same tariff schedule are impossible. He showed how the Government derived a large revenue on wool under the tariff of 1890, and how the revenue had been decreased in 1896, with a corresponding loss to the farmers, and that besides the loss to the Government, the manufacturer, and the farmer, with wool on the free list, there was no palpable increase in exports.

"If it be claimed," he said, "that this reduced the cost of clothing to the people, the reply is obvious that it has done so only in appearance, because in point of fact the masses deprived of work and wages by what has given foreign manufacturers the making of so large a part of our goods have found it harder to buy their clothing than they did before."

And that is why, he continued, that the Ways and Means Committee have taken wool from the list. The duty on sugar had also been increased for a similar reason.

To Develop Flax Culture.

He said that as evidence before the committee showed that the time had come for a gradual development of both flax culture and flax manufacture in this country, an increase had been made in the duty on flax and hemp, as well as jute and the manufactures thereof. The iron and steel schedule of the present law, except in some advanced products, had not been changed, because this schedule seemed to be one of the two of the present law which are differentiated from most of the others and made in the main productive. The same is true of the cotton schedule.

"There have been transferred," he said, "from the free list of the tariff of 1894 to the dutiable list of the proposed bill not only wool, lumber, salt, burlaps, bags, cotton bagging, and cotton ties, which should never have been made non-dutiable, but also argols, crude opium, asphaltum, chicle, paintings and statuary, straw ornaments, &c., which, under existing conditions, ought to contribute something toward the much needed additional revenue. So far as possible the aim had been to avoid exclusively ad valorem duties on articles which have been notoriously undervalued and thus failed to pay the duties intended. The better class of importers have united with manufacturers and administrators of the law in asking for this.

Difficulties of Comparison.

"While it is difficult to compare the rates of a tariff almost entirely ad valorem with a bill whose rates are so largely specific as the pending measure, yet the fact that very few duties in this bill are higher than those of the act of 1890, and nearly all outside of the few schedules referred to are lower, and that two important schedules are for the most part the same as the duties of the present law clearly shows that the actual average rates of the proposed bill are lower than those of the tariff of 1893, and some higher than of the present tariff."

He said that percentum averages were always misleading when estimated on changed basis, and that different specific or compound duties imposed by lines of value always give a rich opportunity for juggling with percentages; and, for these reasons, it had been found difficult so to compare rates under two tariffs of so different a character by equivalent ad valorems so as to make the comparison acceptable or satisfactory.

Mr. Dingley concluded: "The inquiry naturally arises as to what will be the probable annual revenue derived from the proposed tariff revision in case it should become law. The only solid basis from which we can draw inferences is that supplied by the estimate of Mr. Evans, the Statistician, who has made the comparative statement that on the basis of importations of the fiscal year 1896 the pending bill enacted into law would yield an increase of revenue of about $113,000,000, the details of which are given in the report of the Committee of Ways and Means. For the second year it is believed the proposed bill would yield $100,000,000 of increased revenue. It must be obvious from any point of view that the prompt action by the two Houses of Congress is indispensable to secure the revenue which the pending bill is intended to yield. The exigency is an unusual one. The people, without regard to party affiliations, are asking for action. Business awaits our final decision."

Mr. Wheeler Opposes the Bill.

Mr. Wheeler, (Dem., Ala.,) a member of the Committee on Ways and Means was the first to oppose the bill. The theory of the Democratic Party was, he said, that the way to give employment to American labor was to find purchasers for the products of farms and factories, and that the way to do that was to open the markets of the world to those products. The Democratic Party thought that the pending bill was not one calculated to do that, and that it would therefore be a failure. It had been framed in a secret star chamber by eleven Republicans, and was largely framed from petitions presented to that body of eleven men by the agents of the protected interests of the country. Many paragraphs in the bill were in the exact language of those petitions. The bill when published had been denounced by the great metropolitan papers and by the leading papers of New England. The prosperity spoken of by Mr. Dingley, he said, was due not to the protective system, but to the genius, enterprise, and energy of the people of America.

Republican Position Assailed.

Assailing the Republican position as to the cheapness of English labor in comparison with American labor, Mr. Wheeler read statistics to show that the cotton spinners in England were better paid than those in America, and that the market for such labor was thirty-two times greater in England than in America.

Mr. Hopkins, (Rep., Ill.,) also a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, followed Mr. Wheeler. The Republican Party, he said, was again in power, and had been commissioned to enact legislation that would give confidence to capital, restore prosperity to industries and to agriculture, and give employment to labor. The causes that had led to the political revolution which retired the Democratic Party from authority had been clearly and admirably stated in the message of the President. The bill now before the House was in accordance with the almost universal demand of the people for tariff legislation. It was framed on principles that were purely Republican in character, and was designed to meet the wants of the Government as well as those of the people. He had supposed, until he heard the speech of the gentleman from Alabama, (Mr. Wheeler,) that no American believed in free trade. The policy of the Republican Party, which that gentleman arraigned, was a policy which had brought glory and greatness to the country.

In this connection, a reference to the increase of American territory encouraged Mr. Wheeler to come over to Mr. Hopkins's vicinity and ask him to which political party that increase was due. The question was countered by Mr. Hopkins, who told Mr. Wheeler that the Democratic Party had done all that it could to take eleven States out of the Union. Applause from the Republican side proved how the reply was approved in that quarter; and Mr. Wheeler went back to his seat without another word.

Mr. Maguire (Dem., Cal.,) asked Mr. Hopkins how it was that the Republican Party had been "turned down so unmercifully in 1892."

"It was," said Mr. Hopkins, "through the false pretenses of the Democratic leaders; but the people realized their hollowness and their utter inability to lead or control their party."

Mr. Hopkins's Admission.

Mr. Jere Simpson (Pop., Kan.,) asked whether live stock had not been on the increase of late.

Mr. Hopkins admitted that it had been, but said that it was owing to Mr. McKinley's election. He added that from the close of Mr. Harrison's Administration to the close of Mr. Cleveland's the decrease in the value of live stock was 164,000,000. "Has there been any change in the tariff on cattle," Mr. Simpson asked, "since Mr. Harrison went out of power?"

"I will furnish the gentleman from Kansas with plenty of material," Mr. Hopkins replied, "so that he may know hereafter."

Mr. Ogden (Dem., La.,) asked whether the decrease in the value of live stock had been caused by the passage of the Wilson bill.

Mr. Hopkins said that he simply stated the facts as they existed. If the gentleman from Louisiana could find any other explanation for the paralysis of industry than Democratic legislation, he would have an opportunity of presenting it to the House.

Mr. Kerr (Rep., Ohio,) asked Mr. Hopkins whether he supposed that the allowance of one-eighth of a cent a pound on Cuban sugar would be regarded by the Spanish Government as sufficient reciprocity for her withdrawal of her duty on American flour.

Mr. Hopkins said that that was the opinion of those who had the best opportunities for forming a judgment.

Mr. Bell, Populist.

Mr. Bell (Pop., Col.,) was the next speaker, his argument being in antagonism to the bill. He asked the attention of the House, not as a high-tariff advocate and not as a low-tariff advocate, but as one who desired to consider present conditions and the tendency of the times. The Populist Party had taken no decisive stand on the tariff as a whole. It had never believed that the tariff was in fact the seat of all the country's difficulties; but all Populists believed that when the Government raised its principal revenue from import duties they should be spread over all American industries, so as to benefit all home industries, if that could be done. They also believed that no tariff bill was fair which did not carry with it a graduated income tax which would provide that the wealth of the country should pay something for its own support. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Bell referred to the impetus given the iron and steel industry by the dissolution of the steel-rail pool, shown by a large demand for rails, employing thousands of workmen in their production. This employment, he said, was not due to McKinley's election or to the prospect of a reformation of the tariff, but to the breaking of the steel-rail trust.

"Why not," he asked, "smash all the trusts and open the mills?" [Applause.]

At the end of Mr. Bell's speech the committee arose, and at 5 o'clock the House, under the order of proceedings, took a recess until 8 o'clock.

At the evening session about 100 members were in their seats, but the galleries were overflowing. Mr. Taylor (Rep., Ind.,) spoke in opposition to the bill. He was followed by Mr. Greene, (Pop., Neb.,) who made a general political speech around the question. "How are the people to buy the products of idle mills which are to be started by the Dingley bill, when they cannot buy what the mills now open produce?" Mr. Carmack (Dem., Tenn.,) also opposed the bill, as did Mr. Brucker (Dem., Mich.) At 10:30 P. M. the committee rose and the House adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

A BILL DAY IN THE SENATE.

Two Hundred Measures Introduced—Free Homestead and Immigration Bills Reported—Call for Cuban Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The legislative session of the Senate to-day lasted but forty minutes, the arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain being taken up thereafter behind closed doors.

In the short open session nearly 200 bills were introduced, and many others were reported back from committees. Included in the latter were the Free Homestead bill and the Immigration bill, with the provision as to Canadian laborers eliminated, both of which were under consideration in the last Congress, the latter failing to become a law owing to President Cleveland's veto.

A House joint resolution was passed extending until December next the investigation as to the use of alcohol in the arts by a joint commission of Congress.

A resolution was agreed to calling upon the President for the correspondence between this Government and Spain, and between the State Department and Consul General Lee in regard to the arrest, imprisonment, and death at Guanabacoa, Cuba, of Dr. Ruiz, and inquiring what steps have been taken in the matter. A similar request was denied by the last Administration on the ground of incompatibility with public interests.

At 5:40 P. M. the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

Will Not Recognize Populists.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Speaker Reed is not disposed to regard the Populists in the House as a separate organization.

About ten days ago the Populist Representatives presented a petition to Speaker Reed, reciting the fact that at the last election they had cast about 2,000,000 votes; elected Governors in five States, elected twenty-seven members of the present House, and requesting therefore that they have a representation on the Committees on Ways and Means, Judiciary, Appropriations, Banking, Coinage, Elections, and others.

Speaker Reed has just replied that he preferred to recognize the Populists as a part of the Democratic organization, and that decision will stand, for this Congress at least.

FEDERAL OFFICES FILLED

Important Nominations by President McKinley Presented to the Senate.

DEPARTMENT POSTS INCLUDED.

Binger Hermann of Oregon Commissioner of the General Land Office—Joseph L. Bristow of Kansas Fourth Assistant Postmaster General.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Commissioner of the General Land Office—BINGER HERMANN of Oregon.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General—JOSEPH L. BRISTOW of Kansas.

Auditor for the State and other departments (Fifth Auditor)—ERNEST G. TIMME of Wisconsin.

Attorney of the United States for the District of Massachusetts—BOYD B. JONES of Massachusetts.

Attorney of the United States for the District of South Dakota—JAMES D. ELLIOTT of South Dakota.

Naval Promotion—Commodore JOSEPH N. MILLER to be a Rear Admiral.

Binger Hermann.

Binger Hermann, nominated for Commissioner of the General Land Office, was a representative of Oregon in the House for six consecutive terms, beginning in 1884. He was a member of the River and Harbor Committee. He was born fifty-four years ago, in Maryland, where he received his early education. He studied law in Oregon, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. In the same year he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, and two years later became a State Senator. He was appointed receiver of public moneys at Rosebury, in 1871, and held that office two years. From 1882 until 1884 he was Judge Advocate in the Oregon State militia, with the rank of Colonel.

He was a member of the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, and Fifty-third Congresses.

Joseph L. Bristow.

Joseph L. Bristow, nominated to be Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, is Secretary of the Republican State Committee of Kansas. He was a member of the National Committee during the last campaign.

Ernest G. Timme.

Ernest G. Timme of Wisconsin, nominated for the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, is a German by birth. He served in the civil war in this country, and upon receiving his discharge was brevetted Captain for gallant service on the field.

Boyd B. Jones.

Boyd B. Jones, nominated for United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, is a resident of Haverhill, Mass. He is about forty years old.

James D. Elliott.

James D. Elliott, Attorney for the District of South Dakota, is Chairman of the Republican State Committee of South Dakota.

Joseph N. Miller.

Joseph N. Miller, nominated to be a Rear Admiral, is commandant of the United States Navy Yard at Boston. He has served in the navy forty-two years. The dates of his promotions are: Acting Midshipman, 1851; Midshipman, 1854; Passed Midshipman, 1858; Master, 1858; Lieutenant, 1860; Lieutenant Commander, 1862; Commander, 1870; Captain, 1881, and Commodore, 1894.

TREASURY APPLICATIONS.

Big Demand for Posts in Washington and Elsewhere.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The following applications for posts under the Treasury Department were made public this morning:

Deputy Auditor, Navy Department—T. E. LASIEN of Washington, D. C.

Deputy Auditor, Post Office Department—C. H. BRUSH of Danbury, Conn.

Melter and Refiner at Carson City—J. COUGHLAN of Carson City, Nev.

Assayer and Melter at Charlotte—J. M. CREIGHTON, Sr., of Charlotte, N. C.

Commissioner of Immigration at New York City—E. J. HAULTY of New York and T. ST. JOHN GAFFNEY of New York.

Collectors of Customs—PETER FRENCH of Juneau, Alaska, at Sitka, Alaska.

P. W. BELLINGALL of San Francisco, at San Francisco.

JOSHUA WOOD of Pasadena, Cal., at Los Angeles.

W. H. EVANS of Monrovia, Cal., at Los Angeles.

H. N. ROWLEY of Malone, N. Y., at Plattsburg, N. Y.

A. L. COPPEN of Providence, R. I., at Sitka, Alaska.

Surveyor of Customs at Denver—OSCAR TOWNSEND of Denver, Col.

Appraiser of Merchandise at Chicago, Ill.—A. R. CHAMBERLAIN of Chicago.

Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise at New York—H. L. SWORDS of New York.

Appraiser of Merchandise at New York—G. L. POEHLEY of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Appraiser of Merchandise at Cleveland, Ohio—G. W. GRAMMES of Cleveland, Ohio.

Naval Officer at New York—J. C. O'CONNER of New York.

Examiner of Drugs at New Orleans—H. P. JONES of New Orleans, La.

Will Be Secretary Wilson's Secretary.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—John Nordhouse, of Illinois, formerly private secretary to Secretary Morton of the Department of Agriculture, has been appointed by Secretary Wilson to serve in the same capacity.

Confirmations by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Minister to Mexico—POWELL CLAYTON of Arkansas.

Consul General at London—WILLIAM McK. OSBORNE of Massachusetts.

Consul General at Paris—JOHN K. GOWDY of Indiana.

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture—JOSEPH H. BRIGHAM of Ohio.

Register of the Land Office at Crookston, Miss.—SYLVESTER PETERSON.

To be a Captain in the Navy—C. V. GRIDLEY.

Member of the Missippi River Commission—HENRY L. MARINDIN.

To be Lieutenant Colonel—Major H. H. C. DUNWOODY.

The Recusant Witness Case.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The case of Elverton R. Chapman, the recusant Sugar Trust witness before the Senate Committee, was to have been argued in the Supreme Court to-day on the habeas corpus position. Ex-Senator Edmunds, Chapman's counsel, surprised the court by moving that a writ of certiorari be presented to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia to bring up the whole record in the case. Chief Justice Fuller ordered that the case stand over until to-morrow.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Exclusive — Fashionable — Factory Prices.

Perhaps there is a thought for you.

ANTI-TRUST LAW DECISION

Agreement of the Trans-Missouri Freight Association Regarding Rates Deemed a Violation.

A SUPREME COURT DECREE.

Decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals in New York Erroneous—Can Manufacturing Trusts Be Reached?—Four Dissenting Justices.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—By a majority opinion, delivered by Justice Peckham, the Supreme Court of the United States to-day announced its decision that the agreement of the Trans-Missouri Freight Association to maintain rates within its territory was a violation of the anti-trust law of 1890, prohibiting contracts or combinations in restraint of trade, and must be abandoned. This reversed the decision of the courts below, which ordered a dismissal of the Government's bill. Justices Field, Gray, Shiras, and White dissented.

Justice Peckham, in giving the decision of the court, said the case presented two questions of importance:

Does the anti-trust act apply to and cover common carriers by railroads? If so, does the agreement complained of violate any provision of the act?

The Court finally holds: "The question is one of law in regard to the meaning and effect of the agreement itself, namely: Does the agreement restrain trade or commerce in any way so as to be a violation of the act? We have no doubt that it does. The agreement on its face recites that it is entered into 'for the purpose of mutual protection,' and a violation subjects the defaulting company to the payment of a penalty. While in force and assuming it to be lived up to there can be no doubt that its direct, immediate, and necessary effect is to put a restraint upon trade or commerce as described in the act. We think the fourth section of the act invests the Government with full power and authority to bring such an action as this, and if the facts be proved an injunction should issue.

"The decrees of the Court of Appeals of the Circuit Court must be reversed and the case remanded."

The dissent of Justices Field, Gray, Shiras, and White was announced by the latter. He said that the decision of the court followed the letter of the law, "which killeth rather than the spirit which giveth life." The ultimate analysis of that decision was that there must be no trade. An attorney who has been connected with the litigation in its progress through the Supreme Court of the United States, speaking of the effect of the decision, said:

"It settles that the Joint Traffic Association of the Eastern Trunk Lines is illegal and that the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals in New York on Friday last, sustaining the lawfulness of that combination, was erroneous. It will also compel the dissolution of all similar combinations of railroads, holding, in effect, as it does, that the anti-pooling clause of the Inter-State Commerce act is very much widened by the Anti-Trust act of 1890. It leaves the question open whether manufacturing trusts can be reached practically under the anti-trust law."

DOUBT AS TO ITS EFFECT.

Position of the Joint Traffic Association Deemed Uncertain.

Officers and counsel of the Joint Traffic Association were in doubt yesterday as to how this decision would affect that organization. They awaited the full text of Judge Peckham's opinion with much interest. The Supreme Court of the United States practically reverses the decision of Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court, which was rendered last week in favor of the Joint Traffic Association.

The main point at issue in the Trans-Missouri Freight Association ase was one of the chief points involved in the proceedings brought against the Joint Traffic Association by Assistant United States District Attorney Macfarlane. The Government contended in the last-named case, as in the Trans-Missouri case, that such a combination of railroad companies was in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust act of July, 1890. In both cases the counsel for the Traffic Associations argued that the anti-trust law did not apply to the railroads, which were especially controlled by the Inter-State Commerce act. The Sherman act prohibits combinations designed to restrain competition in trade.

Ex-Judge John F. Dillon of counsel for the Union Pacific Railroad, which was a member of the Trans-Missouri Freight Association, argued the case before the United States Supreme Court, and incorporated Judge Lacombe's decision in the Joint Traffic Association case in his brief. The opinion handed down by Justice Peckham therefore in effect overturns the ruling of Judge Lacombe, and leaves the Joint Traffic Association in a position of uncertainty.

The Government's allegation against the Joint Traffic Association was that it existed in violation of the Sherman act, as well as of the Inter-State Commerce act. Carter and Ledyard, counsel for the Joint Traffic Association, endeavored to show that both allegations were false, and Judge Lacombe sustained them.

Mr. Ledyard said last evening that he could express no opinion regarding the exact application of the Supreme Court decision to the Joint Traffic Association until after he had read the full text of Justice Peckham's decision. The decision on its face, he said, was contrary to the ruling of the United States Circuit Court in relation to the Anti-Trust law and the railroads.

CROWDS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Continuance of the Pressure on McKinley by Office Seekers.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—State after State, Territory after Territory, made its way to-day to the President in search of places. Since the last delegation came away the same story has been heard in many hotels, that the President is indisposed to create vacancies merely to gratify the desire of his party friends to hold office. As vacancies shall occur by resignation or by expiration of term, new men will be selected for the positions. This of course will not apply in many cases where the offices are of the sort held to direct party policy. The occupants of such offices are anticipating the pressure for office by sending in their resignations.

The desire of the President to have a tariff bill passed may have something to do with his resolution. If all the appointments that could be made should be given out, it is possible the members of Congress, being aware that there was nothing more in the way of patronage to be secured, would become negligent and wander away from Congress and the city, thus thwarting the plan for obtaining an early Tariff bill.

As usual there were many delegations of colored men at the White House to-day, almost all seeking office for colored men. A letter was received from J. L. Thorn, a Maryland colored man, who objected to the visits of so many colored delegations as indicating a lack of confidence in the ability and good will of the President to deal fairly with the race.

The colored people of the District of Columbia are very persistent in demanding a representative of their race as a member of the District Commission. Should the President consent to grant this demand it is certain it would not meet with general approval in the District.

A strong effort is being made to secure for the late Secretary of State Foster the appointment of Minister or Ambassador to Turkey. The place would have to be raised to the higher rank first, but it is argued by Mr. Foster's friends that this could be done without adding to the expense. The argument for Mr. Foster is that he would be agreeable to the religious bodies that are most interested in American institutions in Turkey. His object would be, it is stated in his behalf, to serve Christianity and civilization.

Hood's Pills

Restore full regular action of the bowels, do not irritate or inflame, but leave all the delicate digestive organism in perfect condition. Try them. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

TARIFF TROUBLES AHEAD

The Senate Not Likely to Agree to the Measure That Will Come to It from the House.

WILL MAKE ITS OWN BILL.

May Be September Before the Work Will Be Completed for Which the Extra Session of Congress Was Called.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Senate Finance Committee is affected just now by the criticism of the tariff bill to a degree not appreciated in the House.

It is learned from the late talk of Senators who are not ready to be quoted that a tariff bill will be made in the Senate without strict regard for the bill made in the House. That being the case, the Senate desires plenty of time to do its work. The Finance Committee says the House committee has taken all the time it thought necessary. The Republicans of the Senate committee have been consulted, but not all of them. A slight variation of opinion in that committee would turn the bill inside out. The members insist they are entitled to have as much time to think about the bill and to make calculations as the members of the House.

This being the state of affairs in the Senate, it is not material whether the Democrats in the House agree to fight the Dingley bill as a whole or split it in part and reject it in other particulars. The action of the House seems likely to be anything but instructive to the Senate.

Before the bill gets to the Senate the men who were unable to get a hearing or any favorable response from the Ways and Means Committee, will have begun their arguments with the Senate. Indeed, they already have stopped arguing with the House. Hearings will be requested, and may be allowed. All the information that already has been considered will be offered again, and possibly will be considered with different conclusions.

By July or August the meaning of the Dingley bill is likely to be better understood, and it is not at all improbable that September may be here before the "Greater McKinley bill" shall have gone to the President for his signature.

UNMOVED BY CRITICISM.

House Republicans Standing Firm by the Dingley Measure.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—There was no indication, in the opening speeches on the tariff bill to-day that the Republicans had been moved at all by the criticisms made upon the provisions of the measure reported by Mr. Dingley. The strictures of Republican as well as Democratic papers pass for nothing. No attention whatever is paid to the objections of importers. They are again to be treated as they were in 1890, when some of them remonstrated because they fancied it was party doctrine to consider importers criminals deserving of punishment by taxation which eventually would come out of the consumers who should patronize them.

Although the Republicans have received a report of comparisons and the Democrats are trying to get such a comparison as will show plainly the advances upon the Wilson tariff as well as those upon the McKinley tariff of 1890, it will be some time before a plain and easily comprehended comparison will be ready. The statement issued to-day simply shows the dutiable value of goods under the law of 1893, in 1896, and as it will be under the proposed law.

Scrappy as this comparison is, it justifies the impression obtained at first sight of the Dingley bill that the McKinley average ad valorem was "distanced." The dutiable value of goods imported in 1893, under the McKinley law, was 49.58 per cent.; in 1896, under the Wilson law, it was 39.94 per cent., and under the proposed law is will be 57.03 per cent. This shows that the Dingley rates are easily 7½ per cent. higher than the old McKinley rates, and that they are 18 per cent. higher than the Wilson rates.

This, however, say the opponents of higher rates, is only the general average, but analysis will show that the rates have been advanced greatly on those articles of imported goods most used by the poor, particularly woolen goods, although 11 cutlery the rates have been increased amazingly.

THE TARIFF ON EDUCATION.

Efforts Will Be Made to Remove It from the Dingley Bill.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 22.—Congressman N. D. Sperry of the Second District has written to President Dwight of Yale, promising his assistance in trying to secure the removal of the tax on library books in the proposed Dingley bill. Word has also been received from other Connecticut Congressmen that they will endeavor to secure the removal of the clauses that relate to a tariff on educational apparatus.

It has been stated to Yale professors that the other colleges will follow suit and present to Congress petitions similar to that sent by Yale.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 22.—Prof. Winthrop More Daniels, head of the Department of Political Economy, published to-day in The Daily Princetonian, the following letter:

Editor Daily Princetonian:

The interests of the students of this university are seriously menaced by certain proposed changes in import duties contained in the tariff measure now pending before Congress. At the present time, under Paragraphs 410, 411, 413, and 585 of Section 2 of the existing law, books (in all languages) imported for college libraries, as well as all kinds of scientific apparatus imported for college use, are free of duty.

Such books are made dutiable under Schedule M of the measure now before Congress at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Scientific apparatus intended for college use has also been stricken from the existing list of articles free of duty. The imposition of such a duty on books at least is almost exclusively for purposes of raising revenue, and does not involve the question of protection. Such a provision therefore means practically this—that where we now import five books for the university library, we shall in the future get but four books for the same money; or, that the purchasing power of the library funds will be seriously cut down.

The librarian informs me that he estimates that the enactment of the abovementioned sections of this measure will diminish the effectiveness of the total annual expenditure on books by 10 or 15 per cent. This loss will be more keenly felt by Princeton University inasmuch as it seems likely that the funds available for the annual purchase of books may be largely increased by gifts in the immediate future.

The provisions referred to constitute therefore what to all intents and purposes is an odious instance of class legislation, and amount to a disguised income tax, graduated not upon the means of the payers, but upon their intelligence. It is greatly to be desired that all students of the university exert by letters or otherwise whatever legitimate pressure they can bring to bear upon their representatives in Congress, and thus aid to prevent the enactment of the clauses in question. Very sincerely,

W. M. DANIELS.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES.

Proposed Tariff and the Wilson and McKinley Laws.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Ways and Means Committee made public to-day a detailed statement showing the estimated revenue under the new measure for each schedule, with the average ad valorem rates under the McKinley law, the present law, and the pending bill.

In this statement the following figures appear:

Dutiable value of merchandise for the year 1893, $400,069,658; for 1896, $390,796,561; estimated by proposed law, $479,540,406.

Revenues collected in 1893, $198,373,452; in 1895, $156,104,598; estimated by proposed law, $273,501,721.

Equivalent ad valorem under law of 1893, 49.58 per cent.; under law of 1896, 39.94 per cent.; under proposed law, 57.03 per cent.

Canned Goods Men Protest.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—A delegation from Baltimore, representing the "Canned Goods Exchange" of that city, to-day filed with the Ways and Means Committee of the House a protest against the proposed duty of 2 cents per pound on green pineapples, which they claimed would shut up the canning factories and throw thousands out of employment.

Against Tin Plate Schedule.

Members of the lard trade and others interested in the exportation of canned goods are to meet to-day at the Produce Exchange to protest against the tin plate schedule of the Dingley Tariff bill. The contention is that the allowance of a drawback on exported tin cans and boxes, made from imported dutiable plates, should not be prohibited.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

Amendments Adopted by the Executive Session of the Senate After Debate Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Senate, in executive session to-day, made good progress with the general treaty of arbitration. All of the important committee amendments were agreed to without division. Senator Morgan offered an amendment eliminating the Nicaraguan Canal from the terms of the treaty, but this was voted down viva voce, the Senate believing this had been cared for by the committee amendments.

The discussion showed that the Senate was not altogether clear whether the terms of the treaty provided for a single court to sit in all cases that might be submitted or whether there was to be a separate court for each case. Senator Foraker, believing there should be no doubt on this question, offered an amendment to the effect that a new court shall be appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for each case as it arose. The amendment of Senator Foraker was not discussed.

The chief discussion of the day, after the committee amendments had been agreed to, was based upon an amendment offered by Mr. Chilton of Texas. The first article of the treaty stipulates that the contracting parties agree to submit to arbitration all question of differences. Mr. Chilton's amendment alters the reading of this article materially by inserting a modifying clause which limits the subjects for arbitration to all questions which the Senate may deem fit for arbitration. This was opposed by members of the committee, and by Mr. Hoar as useless and acting only as an incumbrance.

There was some facetious reference to the amendment of the committee stipulating that "jurists of repute" should be designated to act as members of the court. Mr. Allen wanting to know what the words meant. They might mean jurists of either good or ill repute. In some of the States the law required that only jurists of repute should be elected to the bench, but every man who happened to get the most votes was a "jurist of repute." A yea and nay vote was taken on this amendment, and it prevailed by a vote of 26 to 24.

Later on, when the vote was taken on the same words, where they occurred in another article, the vote was 25 to 19. These were the only yea and nay votes taken.

When the Senate adjourned Mr. Morgan had the floor on the Chilton amendment, and will speak to-morrow.

Senator Davis hopes to have the final vote taken this week, and he believes the treaty will be ratified as amended by his committee.

NEW CANADIAN STEAMER LINE.

To Prove Formidable Competitors to the New York Steamships.

MONTREAL, March 22.—After years of agitation, Canada is about to have a fast Atlantic line of steamers that will prove formidable competitors of the best that now make New York their American terminus. It is announced on what appears to be official authority that the Laurier Government has awarded a contract for a period of ten years to the English firm of Messrs. Peterson, Tait & Co. of Newcastle, to place on the route between Montreal and Liverpool four steamships of 10,000 tons each, and a speed slightly exceeding 21 knots. Two of the new boats are to be ready for the beginning of the season of 1899, and the other two in 1900.

They are to have 50 per cent. more accommodation per passenger than the greyhounds of the Cunard Line, the Lucania and Campania, and 50 per cent. more promenade accommodation, while they will be also superior to them in their appointments and equipment. They will be further supplied with cold storage accommodation to the extent of 500 tons, which, however, if needed, is to be subject to increase to 1,000 tons at the demand of the Government.

The boats will run from Montreal, or possibly Quebec, to Liverpool in the Summer, and from Halifax in the Winter. Mr. W. Peterson of the English firm mentioned, has been in Canada for some two weeks in consultation with the Dominion Government on the matter. It is said that the annual subsidy to be paid by the Dominion is $500,000, to which the Imperial Government will add $250,000.

A WHOLE FAMILY MURDERED.

Jealous Farmer Kills His Wife, Her Relatives, and Then Himself.

KANSAS CITY, March 22.—Bee Rainwater, a farmer living in Orrick, Ray County, murdered his wife, his mother-in-law, Mrs. William Artman; Ethel Gentry, his stepdaughter, and John Thurman, a stepbrother, and then blew his own brains out, Saturday evening.

Saturday night Rainwater went over from his place to the Artman house to visit his wife and children. He was annoyed by some dogs barking in the orchard, and said to Thurman: "Johnny, lets kill those dogs." Thurman took a shotgun and Rainwater a revolver and they left the house. When they had gone about fifty yards Rainwater, without having said a word, stepped behind Thurman and shot him dead.

Rainwater then hurried back to the house. He had brought back the gun which Thurman had taken out, and this he leveled at Mrs. Artman's head, saying: "D— you, I've got you all." Mrs. Artman threw up her hands as Rainwater fired, the charge of shot carrying off every one of her fingers and the right side of her head.

He then shot his wife and stepdaughter. Afterward he reloaded his gun, and, going to the front of the house, shot himself.

Jealousy and a belief that his mother-in-law was interfering with his domestic affairs is believed to have been the cause of Rainwater's crime. He and his wife had frequently quarreled.

A Gunboat's Trial Postponed.

NEW LONDON, March 22.—The speed trial for the new gunboat Wilmington will not take place to-morrow on Long Island Sound, as was anticipated. The weather indicates that it will continue to be thick to-morrow and, besides, the second boat, the Helena, which is also to have an official trial here, has not yet put in an appearance. It is also desired to have the gang of stokers, who will come on the Helena, aboard the Wilmington when she has her trial.

THE ANNUAL SUPPLY BILL

Introduced in the Assembly Chamber Last Night by Chairman Nixon.

THE TAX RATE TO BE REDUCED.

Some of the Principal Items of the New Supply Bill—It Calls for $55,033 Less than That of Last Year.

ALBANY, March 22.—Chairman Nixon of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee to-night introduced the annual Supply bill.

It carries supplemental and regular appropriations for the various State institutions and departments aggregating $1,453,107, a reduction of $55,033 from last year. Last year's tax rate was 2.69 mills. The Republican leaders expect to cut the tax rate this year to about 2.25 mills.

Among the items in the annual Supply bill introduced to-night are the following:

For deficiency in maintenance of convicts, $111,000; State Controller's counsel, $5,000; compensation Supreme Court Justices whose terms have been abridged, $43,200; for Court of Appeals Judge Robert Earl, term abridged, salary, $12,000, for expenses State Controller and his deputy, $1,000 each, and his second deputy, $750; for expenses of investigating State institutions by State Controller, $4,000; for deficiency in appropriations of salaries and expenses of Supreme Court Justices for the present year, $20,000; for care of Saratoga Monument, $2,500; for deficiency in appropriation for legislative printing, $150,000; for the State Controller, to compile Revolutionary War relics, $2,000.

For deficiency in appropriations for expenses of the legislative committees, $25,000; for deficiency in appropriation for printing of Constitutional Convention, $38,000; for deficiency in appropriation to supply State officers with copies of the Collin revised statutes, $5,000; for Secretary of State to purchase law books for distribution and printing the

Wanamaker | Wanamaker

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

to meet the Spring Fashions here to-day and every day. A sort of Pan-Congress in styles meets here. This is the Spring session. Paris has nothing that quite equals it. Paris sends fashion thoughts throughout the world, but Paris is not international. Paris has only Paris, cosmopolitan but provincial.

New York has all there is in Paris. Every great Paris milliner is represented in our collection. Every great ladies' tailor and dressmaker is also, or will be.

Berlin and New York contribute largely. We'd send to Oshkosh or Kalamazoo if we could get anything to make the collection richer.

The store claims and brings you the world's best.
Read our news in this evening's newspapers.

THE GOLDEN SALON on the second floor is simply our Millinery Store. It contains the choicest selection of Trimmed Millinery that will be shown this season, either in Paris or New York.

THE NEW UPHOLSTERY STORE on the third floor has many bargains. They are emphatic—add the popular thought to Upholstery elegance.

Cross striped cotton Curtains, $1.25 a pair.
Scotch (Nottingham) Lace Curtains, 14 styles, $1.50 a pair.
Furniture Slip Covers, 7 pieces, $12.50, to order.

Dress Goods. Just added:

Fourteen Paris Novelties.
Forty styles French Novelty Batistes—
Embroidered Cotton Batistes, 50c to 85c.
Embroidered Linen Batistes, 75c to $1.25.
Nineteen styles Organdies, 35c.
Ten styles Plumetis, 50c.

These just the gain of a day to the already greatest stock of Dress Goods.

EASTER CARDS AND NOVELTIES. Fancy Cards, Celluloid Articles, Souvenirs expressing devotional and festival ideas suited to the Easter season.

SACRED BOOKS. Bibles with and without references, Prayer Books and Hymnals, for Episcopal and Catholic uses.

FINE CHINAWARE. Another series of matchless bargains in Limoges China.

Theodore Haviland's Dinner Sets, each 113 pieces.
At $20, quality $35; at $22.50, quality $35.
At $27, assorted decorations, quality $40.
Haviland & Co. 10 sets at $22 from $32.

Further particulars concerning China bargains in the evening papers.

PARIS COSTUMES AND LINGERIE. A great space on the second floor has been inclosed and arranged with great cases of crystal glass, for the showing of the latest Costumes, Jackets, Wraps and delicate Lingerie from Paris. The show will be ready this morning.

John Wanamaker

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Senator Brackett's Two Insurance Bills Killed in the Senate Last Night After a Long Debate.

SIMPLE POLICY ATTACKED.

The Agreement of Insurance Companies Called "a Delusion and a Fraud"—Senator Coggeshall Cast Aspersions on Senator Brackett.

ALBANY, March 22.—Although a calendar of twenty-three pages confronted the Senate at the opening of the session to-night, nothing was shown in the transaction of business.

The Governor renominated Hiram Calkins to be a Port Warden of the Port of New York. On Senator Grady's motion, the nomination was at once confirmed.

The adverse report of the Committee on Insurance on the two bills introduced by Senator Brackett was taken up as a special order. Senator Brackett asserted that these measures were of as much importance as the charter of Greater New York.

The great insurance companies, he said, draw their policies with apparent simplicity. He attacked the simple policy as "a delusion and a fraud," because it contains no part of the real agreement, which is the application signed by the insured. This document is retained by the company, and, in case of a refusal to pay, the beneficiary of the insured is seriously hampered.

In the interest of fair play, he said, he had introduced a bill compelling insurance companies to annex a copy of the application to the policy issued. One objection made was that this would cost the companies too much. If what is said against the companies is true, he continued, they spend much more to control matters which they wish to control.

He said his other bill would make solicitors the agents of the company, not of the insured.

"I am told," he said, "that there is no use of my making an argument because the insurance companies have control of this Senate. I do not believe it, and for this reason propose to explain and defend my bills. I speak to an audience that makes and unmakes Senators."

The Greatest of All Trusts.

He warned the Senate that the time is near at hand when the Legislature will have to deal with the insurance companies as the greatest of all trusts.

Senator Burns, Chairman of the Insurance Committee, attacked the bills. To pass them, he said, would open the door to fraud and put burdens on the companies which they never intended to take. He denied that insurance companies are trusts.

Senator Coggeshall attacked Senator Brackett for "trying to square himself in the Senate of the State because he had failed in a lawsuit in Saratoga County."

Senator Raines said the Brackett bills are not in the interest of the policy holders, whom they would allow to be robbed. The bill preventing the examining physicians from testifying in a law suit brought on a policy he called "an act to favor conspiracy and promote fraud." He asserted that no reputable company would deny a request for a copy of an application. Senator Brackett said one had been denied by the Metropolitan company.

Senator Grady claimed that the bills interfered with the right of contract.

Senator Ford and Senator White contended that the propositions contained in the bills were fair and in the interest of the people, and Senator Krum made an extended argument in favor of the bills.

Senator Brackett closed the debate, which was one of the most interesting of the present session. The adverse report on the bills was agreed to by a vote of—Yeas, 26; nays, 18.

The Senate at midnight adjourned until 11 A. M. to-morrow.

Bills Introduced in the Senate.

ALBANY, March 22.—The following bills were introduced in the Senate to-night:

Senator Sullivan—Fixing at 2 cents a mile the rate of fare on the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company Railroad system.

Senator Ellsworth—Providing that joint stock associations shall keep a stock book for the inspection of stockholders and creditors, and defining Directors' liability.

Senator Page—Providing for the improvement of a portion of Bronx Park in the City of New York, to be allotted and set apart to the New York Zoological Society, when the society raises by subscription $100,000 for the prosecution of its work. New York City is to issue $125,000 bonds for its portion of the work provided for in the bill.

Senator Charles Davis—A general law governing political primaries and conventions.

ASSEMBLY'S HARDEST WEEK.

Greater New York Bills and Much Committee Work Scheduled—Many Bills Passed Yesterday.

ALBANY, March 22.—The largest calendar and the largest attendance of visitors and members at any session were all in evidence in the Assembly this evening. The prospect of the hardest legislative week of the year was everywhere talked of. All of the Greater New York measures are scheduled to pass, and all the committees have a heavy list of hearings.

Mr. Green's bill to permit children under sixteen years of age to appear upon a stage and compelling officers charged with the enforcement of the present law to prove violations of the statute before an arrest is made was advanced to a third reading.

The House passed the following bills:

Mr. Philo—Establishing the office of City Treasurer of Utica.

Mr. Mathewson—Providing for the construction of Spuyten Duyvil Parkway in New York City.

Mr. Kennedy—Providing for completing improvements to Grand Avenue and Main Street, in Long Island City.

Mr. Mathewson—Authorizing the opening of a public place between East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, in New York City.

Mr. Kennedy—Authorizing Queens County Supervisors to incorporate Thompson Avenue, in Long Island City, into the county road system.

Mr. C. H. Miller—Exempting from execution money or aid provided by life or casualty insurance companies operating upon the co-operative assessment plan.

Senator Raines—Appropriating $22,000 for the Slocum Monument.

Mr. Finn offered a concurrent resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five to secure a portrait of ex-Speaker Alvord of Syracuse. The resolution was adopted.

STATE CAPITOL BILL.

Gov. Black Signs the Measure Abolishing the Commission.

ALBANY, March 22.—Gov. Black to-day signed Senator Ellsworth's bill providing for the completion of the State Capitol Building by contract under the supervision of State Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge. The present Capitol Commission, comprising Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, State Engineer Adams, State Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge, Ira M. Hedges of Haverstraw, and Archimedes Russell of Syracuse, is abolished.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Fastidious shoppers should examine the new Spring Stock at factory prices.

ELEVATED ROAD AIR MOTOR.

Thorough Test of a New Motive Power to be Made Soon.

The Manhattan Railway Company is about to make an experiment with an air motor on the elevated road between Rector Street and Central Park. William J. Fransioli, General Manager of the road, said yesterday that it would be subjected to a full and fair test. One motor within a few days is to be run between Rector and Fifty-eighth Streets for two weeks at least. The company is looking for a motor to take the place of steam. The air motor that the road will test is built by the American Air Power Company, and is the same as the one that has been in operation on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street since the 1st of August of last year. It is claimed by the company that the compressed air motor is, entirely practicable, capable of drawing a load equal to that drawn by steam, is cheaper and cleaner than any power generated by coal consumption on the locomotive.

It was said last night that most of the cars on the Sixth Avenue line are now supplied with the new Pintsch light, but it was probable they would not be used before April 1. It had been expected they would be used last night.

MORE BUILDING STRIKES.

Architectural Iron Workers and Housesmiths Could Not Agree.

The Board of Walking Delegates yesterday ordered strikes on the buildings at 156 Broadway, at One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Lexington Avenue, and at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, in favor of the architectural ironworkers against the housesmiths. The men of the two unions had a dispute over a certain kind of work. The board decided in favor of the architectural ironworkers, but the housesmiths insisted on doing the work, and the strike was ordered.

The suggestion that the general strike on the Columbia University Building should be submitted to arbitration is not favored by the walking delegates. They declared yesterday that the Board alone could settle a quarrel in a general strike. The Council of Mediation and Conciliation met last evening at Bishop Potter's house. Bishop Potter said that owing to some misunderstanding in the issuance of the invitations the representatives of the unions had not made their appearance.

CLUB TO STUDY MUSHROOMS.

Will Classify Fungi, Give Lectures and Hold Exhibitions.

Officers of the Mycological Club were elected and a constitution was adopted last evening at an organization meeting held in the rooms of the Health Culture Society, 341 Fifth Avenue.

The constitution sets forth the objects of the club, as follows: To identify and classify the larger fungi of the United States and to study edible mushrooms and toadstools and those noxious and poisonous kinds which may be mistaken for them; to arouse a wide appreciation of the value of a cheap and abundant food supply which in America is comparatively neglected, and to hold exhibitions, give lectures, and issue publications on the subject.

The officers chosen are: President—Prof. L. M. Underwood; First Vice President—Prof. Smith Ely Jelliffe of New York; Second Vice President—Mrs. Etta Morse Hudders; Third Vice President—Robert Wood Johnson; Secretary—Miss C. C. Bedford; Treasurer—E. C. Hazard; Executive Committee—L. D. Alexander, J. W. Stottler, Dr. W. A. Valentine, Mrs. L. C. Mygatt, and C. A. Mayo.

The club will meet again on April 5 in the same place.

HEBREW UNIONISTS SECEDE.

Found Their Socialist Leaders Were Too Arbitrary.

A revolt has broken out in the United Hebrew Trades, and some 4,000 members have seceded. These include the shirtmakers', knee pants makers', and passementerie workers' unions.

The United Hebrew Trades is a central body of Jewish trades unions, and had a membership of 10,000. It is a Socialistic organization, and this last revolt is said to have been caused by the methods of the Socialist leaders who have been trying to rule the body in an arbitrary manner. The shirtmakers wanted strikes and other differences settled by a referendum vote, but the leaders in the Socialist unions insisted on all settlements being made by a vote of the delegates.

These seceding unions are now entirely independent, and an effort is making to get them to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

The shirtmakers won all their strikes yesterday. They intended to call out 1,000 workers in the smaller factories, but only fifty had to be ordered on strike. These won their strike later in the day.

WHY DR. ABBOTT LIKES IT.

Prefers Congregational to Presbyterian Harness, and Tells Why.

In spite of the repudiation of Dr. Lyman Abbott's views on the Old Testament by the Congregational Ministerial Association and of the refusal to permit him to speak in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall in Philadelphia, a cordial reception was given to Dr. Abbott at the March dinner of the Congregational Club of Brooklyn in the Wilson Building last night.

Dr. Abbott was the third speaker, and was warmly applauded. He declared that Congregationalism meant loyalty to Christ as the Lord and Master and liberty. He said he liked the Congregational harness better than he liked the Presbyterian harness, because there was less of it.

"I disown loyalty to any but Christ," he said. "We all do. We are not even loyal to one another's interpretation of the Bible." [Laughter.]

In speaking of the differences of beliefs and methods of Congregational ministers, he said: "Some of us are as Calvinistic as Calvin, and others as Arminian as—well, as Dr. Meredith." [Laughter.]

Dr. Abbott said that Dr. Behrends and he could congratulate themselves that they had borne witness in their churches as to their honest beliefs.

The Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends joined in the laugh at his own expense, and caused a renewal of it when he started his address by saying, "I believe every word Dr. Abbott has said—to-night."

The church extension of the Greater New York was the subject for discussion.

Little Tomb to be Preserved.

Superintendent Parsons of the Park Department said yesterday that the little monument on the hill at Claremont, "erected to the memory of an amiable child," will be taken care of. The ground on which it stands is to be improved, and the repairing of the iron fence that protects it will be made in connection with the other work. President McMillan said under no circumstances will the little tomb be removed to make way for any "improvement" if he could help it.

The Church Army's Shoulder Straps.

In deference, it is said, to the opinions of National Guardsmen, the heads of the Church army have decided to make an alteration in the shoulder decorations denoting the rank of the wearers. The decorations first selected bore a close resemblance to those of the National Guard. The new ones will consist of a cross on a background of blue velvet, bearing in plain letters the rank of the officers wearing them.

W. & J. SLOANE.

Oriental Rugs.

We have just received our Spring importations of these goods, containing many exclusive designs and colorings, in a variety of Persian, Oushak, Indian and Ghiorde Rugs, in sizes up to 27x17.

These goods afford exceptional opportunities to those desirous of obtaining rare selections.

BROADWAY, 18th and 19th Sts.

THE REV. DR. MALLORY'S DEBTS

F. J. Stimson Has Offered Settlement on a Forty-Per-Cent. Basis.

Since the death on March 2 of the Rev. Dr. George S. Mallory, who was editor of The Churchman, an effort has been made to induce some of his creditors to settle for 40 cents on the dollar their claims against the Hotel St. Andrew.

Dr. Mallory became the lessee and manager of the St. Andrew about eighteen months ago. It is a fashionable family hotel at Seventy-second Street and the Boulevard. Andrew Robertson put up the handsome structure, and Dr. Mallory provided the furnishings, incurring heavy obligations. The venture crippled him, though the hotel was well patronized, and on Feb. 15 he transferred the property to Mr. Robertson. His creditors assert that when this was done Dr. Mallory was about to fail, and had already prepared papers for an assignment.

Lawyer F. J. Stimson of 55 Liberty Street, who is supposed to represent Mr. Robertson, sent out a letter offering a settlement on the basis of 40 per cent. Most of the creditors accepted his terms, but a few have declined to do so, and threaten to sue Marshall H. Mallory, the present editor of The Churchman, brother of the deceased. One of the most conspicuous of these is W. S. Kinsey, a linen merchant of 388 Fifth Avenue, who has a claim for $800, and who suspects that there is something behind Mr. Stimson's offer. He said yesterday that he believed Dr. Mallory left enough property to settle all claims.

Mr. Mallory said yesterday that the matter would not go into court. Everything would be settled privately.

POOR TRIED SEVERAL THINGS.

Theology, Medicine, a Bigamous Marriage, and Finally Forgery.

Henry A. Poor, arrested yesterday by Detective Vachris and Officer Harrington of Brooklyn, will be arraigned to-day in the Adams Street Police Court, charged with bigamy, forgery, and practicing medicine without a certificate.

Poor had been of late living with his mother at 332 Belmont Avenue, Brownsville. The officers learned that Poor had been illegally practicing in the Eastern District, and that not long ago he had made out a certificate for the death of Garret Smith, who died of pneumonia, signing the name of Dr. M. Purvin of Atlantic and Sheffield Avenues.

Dr. Purvin learned of the forgery and complained to the police. While looking for Poor, the officers found out that he had studied in France for the priesthood and for a medical missionaryship to Africa.

Before completing his studies, he returned to America and married twice. His first wife now lives in the Twenty-sixth Ward. His second wife is a pretty Polish girl, who lived in Brownsville. It was an elopement, and the couple went to Jersey City and began housekeeping at 255 Grand Street. After his flight to New Jersey, Poor divided his time between his new wife and his mother.

Poor was caught on a Broadway car near the Grand Street Ferry. He took his arrest without betraying surprise, and admitted everything, even to his latest marriage. He told the officers that he had a good knowledge of medicine, and that he was sorry he had not applied to some Brooklyn medical institution for a diploma.

William H. King's Estate.

Mrs. Eugene A. Webster Ross, who lives at the Continental Hotel, filed with the Surrogate yesterday a petition for letters of administration on the estate of her uncle, the late William H. King, who died on March 6, at the Butler Hospital, Providence, R. I. Mr. King, it is said, was an inmate of the hospital for thirty years. In her petition Mrs. Ross says her uncle was never married. She is his only next of kin, and he left an estate valued at $150,000 in real and $50,000 in personal property. A second petition was filed for George Gordon King, David King, Sarah K. Buchhead, Annie King, Georgiana G. King, Edith E. McCagg, claiming to be nephews nieces, and grandnieces. They estimate the estate at $2,000,000.

Cause of Mrs. Greenspon's Death.

Coroner's Physician Schultze made an autopsy last night on the body of Amelia Greenspon, who died at Bellevue Hospital Sunday night after a cold bath had been given to her for hysteria. It was thought the cold bath caused her death, but Dr. Schultze said she died from oedema and congestion of the lungs and brain, chronic Bright's disease, and epilepsy. He said a cold bath is no unusual remedy for persons in hysterics.

Silk Weavers Want More Pay.

The weavers employed in the Astoria Silk Works, on Steinway Avenue, Long Island City, are on strike. The men make $7 and $8 a week and want an increase.

West 14th St

ESTB'D 1807

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(CEDAR LINED THROUGHOUT.)
reduced from $44.00 to $25.00.

As we need still more room for new Spring styles, we have reduced prices on odd pieces.

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AMERICA'S CYCLING DERBY

Associated Wheel Clubs Arrange for a Twenty-five Mile Race on Riverside Drive, May 29.

THE PARK BOARD FAVORABLE.

Official Permission Not Yet Granted, but Satisfactory Assurances Obtained—The Irvington-Millburn Handicap May Be Abandoned Later in Its Favor.

What will unquestionably prove to be the American Cycling Derby took form yesterday when a committee of wheelmen, representing the Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York, went before the Park Commissioners and practically obtained permission to conduct a twenty-five-mile race on Riverside Drive on May 29.

Arrangements looking toward this great race have been under way for a long time, but not until yesterday was the matter made public. In the course of time the contest will probably replace the famous Irvington-Millburn Handicap, after which it will be patterned. The time is coming when that event will have to be abandoned, owing to the extension of trolley lines, and when it is given up, its managers will probably merge it into the Riverside Drive race. This should be satisfactorily arranged, since both events are promoted by the Associated Cycling Clubs, the organization which has taken the place of the old Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs.

To the Race Committee of the Associated Cycling Clubs is due the conception of this new sporting event. This comprises Edward Gebereux, Chairman; John Fitch, Matthew Gibb, M. L. Bridgman, and C. T. Englis. The committee met at the Hotel Savoy early in the afternoon before proceeding to the Arsenal, where the plans of the proposed race were laid before the Park Commissioners. Magistrate Charles E. Simms, Jr., who is President of the cyclists' association, acted as spokesman, and presented a communication stating what the cyclists desired. It was the original intention to have the race take the place of the Irvington-Millburn handicap, but it transpired last evening that this plan will not be carried out at once, and two races are to be held this year, the new event to be a companion to the older affair.

As a precedent to secure the approval of the Commissioners, it was cited that the authorities in Brooklyn give consent for a ten-mile handicap held annually on the Coney Island Boulevard, along which runs the famous cycle path.

President McMillan of the Park Board gave the cyclists much gratification by saying that he saw no reason why the race should not be held as suggested, but an official answer could not be made to the request until the Commissioners meet, next Monday afternoon. It is evident, however, from a canvass among the Commissioners that consent will be given, and the wheelmen will at once arrange for what should prove the biggest road race ever held in the East.

F. Anthony Brock, with whom originated the plans for forming the Associated Cycling Clubs, was very enthusiastic last evening over the turn affairs had taken. He predicted the Derby would prove the most exciting road race ever promoted, and would easily attract over 100,000 spectators.

WHEELMEN WANT THE CIRCLE.

Park Board Asked to Set It Aside as a Speedway.

The Triumph Wheelmen have sent a set of resolutions to the Park Board petitioning that the "Circle," so-called, located in Central Park, on the west side, at One Hundred and Sixth Street, be set aside as a temporary speedway for cyclists. The matter has been referred to Superintendent Parsons for a report. This is not the first time that wheelmen have made a similar effort, but in the past all attempts to secure the favor have been refused.

The rate of speed at which cyclists may ride in Central Park is limited by ordinance, but if the "Circle" should be set aside for the purpose the "scorchers" will be privileged to show their liveliest paces there. The "Circle" is about a fifth of a mile in circumference, and a fairly good track.

THE GIANTS AT WORK AT LAST.

Capt. Joyce Hopes to Get the Team into Good Condition at Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 22.—The warm Spring weather afforded Capt. Joyce and his men an opportunity to-day to get in their best day's field practice since they came to Lakewood. Owing to the bad weather last week, the Giants had to do most of their practice indoors. During the morning and afternoon exercise the men perspired freely and limbered up considerably. Capt. Joyce has divided the players into two teams, and the regulars will play against the colts every fine day until the club returns to this city. To-day "Dad" Clarke showed up in good form, and his new drop ball may prove a puzzle this season, Capt. Joyce says his men will get into first-class condition if the weather will allow them to practice outdoors during the next week or ten days.

Louisville's Baseball Players.

LOUISVILLE, March 22.—This is the day the players of the Louisville Baseball Club were to report for duty. Nearly all are now here. On Wednesday morning all will go to West Baden Springs for ten days' practice. The remainder of the practice work will be on the home grounds. Outfielder Clarke is not expected, he having refused to sign for less than $2,400. Manager Rogers to-day announced the make-up of the team as follows:

Catchers—Wilson, Butler, and Dexter.
Pitchers—Herman, Hill, Fraser, McGee, McFarlan, and Cunningham.
Infield—Werden, Rogers, Dolan, and Clingman.
Outfield—McCreery, Pickering, and Holmes.
Utility Man—Johnson.

If Clarke concludes to sign by April 1, Holmes will be utility man instead of Johnson. The players are counting on eighth place, and if they finish there the seventeen men who will be carried will divide $2,000 at the end of the season. If tenth they are to get $1,000, and $1,000 additional for every peg toward the top. Manager Rogers to-day expressed confidence in his ability to play second base, but frankly stated that if he could not play there to his own satisfaction he would try Pickering, Holmes, or McCreery, all of whom have covered second.

Brooklyn Men Start South.

The Brooklyn Baseball Club started for Charlotte, N. C., yesterday afternoon, where the men will do their preliminary training preparatory to the opening of the league championship. The team was located there last Spring, and came North in good condition.

SHOOTING AT ELKWOOD PARK.

A Ten-Bird Contest Was Engaged in Yesterday.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 22.—An unexpected number of the crack wing-shots arrived at Elkwood Park to-day, in order to be on hand for the big shoot of three days which commences to-morrow. Up to the arrival of this morning's mail, 140 entries were received for the Grand American Handicap, and many more are looked for. So many of the crack shots arrived to-day that Managers Daly and Chanfrau found it necessary to put up a shoot for the strangers to contest for.

The event was a ten-bird match, $10 entrance, handicap, rise from 27 to 30 yards, Elkwood Park boundary. There were seventeen entries. Names and scores were:

	Yards.	Killed.	Missed.
Crosley	30	9	1
Winston	30	8	2
Knowlton	30	10	0
Sumpter	28	withdrew	
Daly	28	9	1
Tyron	30	10	0
Money	28	9	1
Apgar	30	9	1
Thompson	30	8	2
Burkhart	28	9	1
Bodie	27	9	1
Bartlette	30	9	1
Dallas	27	9	1
Fullford	30	10	0
Snell	30	9	1
The Scribe	28	8	2
Jackson	28	10	0

There were several ties in the final event, which was to be decided by a $5, miss and out, but money was divided.

Entries for to-morrow will be the Elkwood Park Handicap, the Nitro Powder Handicap, the Branchport Sweepstakes, and the Sportsmen's Delight Handicap. The fifth annual Grand American Handicap is booked to commence at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The entries do not close until the end of the second round of the big handicap. In all probability there will be over 150 entries by that time.

Inter-State Shooting Tourney.

The shooting tournament of the Inter-State Association will begin at Elkwood Park, N. J., to-day, and will last four days. The events to be decided to-day are the Elkwood Park Introductory, the Nitro-Powder Handicap, the Branchport Sweepstakes, and the Sportsmen's Delight. The big event of the tournament is the Grand American Handicap, guaranteed to be worth $1,000. This will be shot to-morrow. Altogether there are 140 entries. This is the largest ever made for a contest of this kind.

WILL COMPETE WITH NEW LONDON.

Poughkeepsie Will Secure the Boat Races if It Is Possible.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 22.—The local committee, which has charge of the arrangements for the college boat races, held a meeting to-night to formulate an offer to offset the inducements made by New London to the colleges to go there.

Representatives of the Board of Trade, Retail Merchants' Association, and the two local boat clubs were present. A committee was appointed to confer with the representatives of the colleges in New York on Saturday night and make them an offer on the same basis as last year, with whatever advance the committee may deem expedient.

TO RACE AT CONEY ISLAND.

Entries for Jumping Races and for Gentlemen Riders.

The managers of the Coney Island Jockey Club have every reason to congratulate themselves on the gratifying entries for their stakes for cross-country races, which closed on Monday last. The full list is as follows:

Grand National Steeplechase, $1,500; over the full course: Lady Raymond, (aged,) Glenfallon, (aged,) Duke of Abercorn, (aged,) Monaco, (5,) Decapod, (aged,) Kendal Feet, (aged,) Erie, (6,) Lion Heart, (6,) Mill Boy, (6,) Rover, (aged,) Baroness, (6,) Wood Pigeon, (4,) formerly Wood Faun; Ingot, (7,) Athlete, (aged,) Marcus, (aged,) Eli Kindig, (aged,) Peconic, (4,) Olindo, (5,) Tidman, (6,) Hellas, (6,) Article, (4,) Sir Arlington, 4.)

Bay Hurdle Race, $1,500; two miles: McKee, (5,) April Fool, (5,) Kilkenny, (aged,) Fugitive, (5,) Monaco, (5,) Eli Kindig, (aged,) Flushing, (6,) Antonio, (5,) Republican, (4,) Phoebus, (5,) Baroness, (6,) Gainer, (5,) Waltzer, (5,) Brown Red, (aged,) formerly Red Cloud; Maretti, (5,) Alakuma, (4,) Sir Arlington, (4.)

Stirrup Cup, $1,500; flat race for gentlemen riders; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf: First Mate, (4,) Sir Walter, (aged,) Ferrier, (aged,) Formal, (4,) Halfling, (5,) Hawarden, (5,) Semper Ego, (4,) Olindo, (5,) Mingo II., (4,) Rodman B., (5,) St. Nicholas II., (3,) Iranian, (3,) Dr. Grimes, (4.)

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Favorites Wine Four of the Events—Attendance, 2,500.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22.—Warm, cloudy weather and a heavy track marked the sport to-day. Favorites won four of the events. Attendance, 2,500.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Pirate, 102 pounds, (Powers,) 20 to 1, won by two lengths; The Sculptor, 105, (Caywood,) even, second; Pat Morrissey, 94, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:19¼. Hardenburg, Pop Dixon, Gluck, Ruth, Trixie, Proverb, Tern, Sister Florence, and Brule also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One and one-sixteenth miles. Gomez, 97 pounds, (J. Hill,) 2 to 1, won by four lengths; Kenston, 97, (Dorsey,) 6 to 1, second, by a head; Nobilis, 104, (T. Burns,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:58. Mauritius, Benefit, Mairete, Appleby, Merry Saint, Miss Miles, and Beware also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and twenty yards. Rob Roy II., 88 pounds, (Songer,) 12 to 1, won by half a length; Jack the Jew, 103, (J. Hill,) 6 to 5 second, by a nose; Almite, 93, (Dorsey,) 20 to 1, third. Time—151. Will Elliott, Little Billy, Plutus, Amber Glints, and Gunwad also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Irish Lady, 105 pounds, (Dorsey,) even, won by three lengths; Albert S., 99, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1, second by ten lengths; Orinda, 100, (J. Hill,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:32. Paul Pry, Dick Behan, Carson Jeems, and Mamie Callan also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Nannie Lord, 110, (J. Hill,) 8 to 5, won by a length; Pearl, 103, (Caywood,) 10 to 1, second by two lengths; Olly Gamin, 104, (A. Barrett,) 10 to 1 third. Time—1:15. Ben Waddell, Hibernian Queen, Mike Kelly, Victoress, Julia D'Or, and Verdi also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Elkin, 104, (Campbell, 11 to 5, won by a length; Dawn, 99, (Dorsey,) 11 to 5, second by a length; Ollean, 102, (Powers,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:34¾. Stella B. and Sugar Cane also ran.

Results at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—The races at Ingleside to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Satsuma, 121 pounds, (Thorne,) 5 to 1, won by two lengths; imp. Santa Bella, 113, (T. Sloan,) 1 to 4, second, by three lengths; Logan, 113, (J. Shields,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:15¼. Little Scott, Gold Bug, and Trappean also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One and one-sixteenth miles. Scarborough, 111 pounds, (Hennessy,) 2 to 1, won by four lengths; St. Distaff, 107, (H. Martin,) 5 to 1, second, by a head; Rey Del Tierra, 107, (Thorpe,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:49¾. Atticus, George Palmer, Harold Lindsay, Naranja, and Twinkle Twinkle also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Tim Murphy, 105 pounds, (Thorpe,) 10 to 1, won by half a length; Meadow Lark, 105, (Slaughter,) 15 to 1, second, by a nose; Mobalaska, 100, (T. Sloan,) 11 to 10, third. Time—1:10¼. Frank Jaubert, Zamloch, Charles A., Sunrise II., Thelma, Daylight, Veragua, and Joe K. also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Four and one-half furlongs. Martha, 115 pounds, (T. Sloan,) 3 to 2, won by three-quarters of a length; Napamox, 118, (Thorpe,) 11 to 10, coupled with Thorpe, second by four lengths; Thorpe, 108, (Jones,) third. Time—0:55¼. Imperious, Little T. G., Salmera, Count of Flanders, Estro, and Palo Blanco also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a furlong. Perseus, 107 pounds, (Thorpe,) 9 to 20, won by two and a half lengths; Morte Fonse, 110, (McHugh,) 7 to 1, second by five lengths; Joe Terry, 106, (Enos,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:55¼. Doyle and Foremost also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; purse. David, 120 pounds, (Thorpe,) 12 to 1, won by three-quarters of a length; Aquinas, 98, (Slaughter,) 14 to 5, second by a neck; Hohenzollern, 99, (T. Sloan,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:29½. Cash Day, Wawaona, True Blue, and Altivo also ran.

Intercollegiate Golf.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 22.—The intercollegiate golf tournament will be held May 13 and 14. It will be open to all American and Canadian college teams. The Ardsley Casino offers a cup to the winner. J. H. Choate of Harvard will have charge of the entries, which will close May 1.

New Clubhouse for Athletes.

The National Athletic Club of Brooklyn has begun the erection of a new clubhouse at 11 and 13 Cedar Street, and expect to have a house-warming by July 4, or a little later. The building will be three stories in height, and will cover two city lots. It will contain a gymnasium 74 by 37, with a seating capacity of 2,000. The house will cost about $10,000.

Sporting News in Brief.

The final bouts in the Bohemian Sporting Club's open boxing tournament will be held this evening. The first bout will begin at 8:30 o'clock.

What promises to be the most important hockey game of the season will be played this evening at the St. Nicholas Rink by the teams representing the New York Athletic Club and the St. Nicholas Skating Club. It will begin at 8:15 o'clock.

J. W. Spalding will leave to-morrow on the St. Paul for an extended trip abroad. It is Mr. Spalding's intention to visit the Spalding agents in London, Paris, Berlin, Florence, and other points, where they are located, and make arrangements for the coming season.

President P. T. Powers of the Eastern League of Baseball Clubs announced yesterday that he had secured the Academy of Music for Sunday evening, April 11, on which date the complimentary benefit to "Smiling Jim" Mutrie, the father of professional baseball in New York, will take place.

ALL IN ONE SHORT DAY.

Variety of Spring Weather and What It Leads To.

In the morning the snow fell as if millions of white birds were shedding their feathers. By noon the snow had turned into a sullen, beating rain, yet the sun set in unclouded glory. That is the history of an American Spring day. This sort of Spring does not inspire poets, but it unchains the demon called Grip, and what havoc he makes in the community! No trouble to tell when he has begun his mischief. The headache, that banishes rest by day and makes the night a long torture; the pain in bone and muscle; the nervousness; the cough that refuses to be quieted, and the rawness of throat and the soreness of lung, all tell the story.

Naturally this vicious foe to life has set the doctors thinking, talking, and writing. For once they are agreed. The best of all Grip medicines is a stimulant to rouse every latent energy of the body, and at the same time to be free from every trace of deleterious matter.

The one stimulant that meets these conditions is Duffy's pure malt whiskey. So says public opinion; so says the medical profession. Always, at this time of the year, keep a bottle of this whiskey in the house, and you need have no fear of Grip or of its consequences. For sale by all druggists and grocers.

NO BREAKFAST TABLE COMPLETE without my 43 Blend of Coffee. No Teas please the ladies as well as my 41 Blends Always uniform in quality and flavor. Send or price list of choice Family Groceries.

L. J. CALLANAN,
Successor to CALLANAN & KEMP,
41 and 43 Vesey St.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Bonds of the Northern Pacific Company Ordered Canceled by the Court

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 22.—Judge Jenkins issued an order in the United States Court this morning directing Special Master Cary of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to cancel the $2,000,000 par value consolidated mortgage bonds which were pledged with the Northwestern Equipment Company as security. The order also directs him to cancel the $4,726,000 par value consolidated mortgage bonds that now stand as security for the receiver's certificates under the agreement of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company—the new organization which bought up the old road and the Northwestern Equipment Company—whereby the new company waives all its rights and interests, under these holdings, to any part of the $2,000,000 that was bid for what was known as the second parcel in the sale of the old road's assets.

Railroad Men and Matters.

President Thomas P. Fowler of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company, who went to Florida early this month, was yesterday at his office, in the Delmonico Building. He has entirely recovered his health.

Directors of the Shore Line Railway Company confirmed yesterday the action of President Trowbridge in changing all the Shore Line stock into stock of the New York, New Haven and Hartford, thus merging the Shore Line with the Consolidated Road. This action reduces the amount of stock on which the Consolidated guarantees dividend by $2,500,000.

The Central Trust Company of this city has filed in the Ohio United States Circuit Court proceedings in foreclosure on a mortgage of $14,500,000 which was executed by Judge Stevenson Burke and others at the purchase of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway, in 1881. The lienholders are made parties to the suit, and Car Trust bonds for $1,342,000 are admitted to be first lien. They are held by the Atlantic Trust Company.

THE OAKES'S SAD VOYAGE

The Twelve Survivors of the Crew Now in a Hospital on Staten Island.

ATTEMPTS TO REACH PORT.

Mrs. Reed Says They Tried to Make Pernambuco and Then the Bermudas, but Were Blown Away —Ship Brokers Comment on the Captain's Action.

The twelve surviving members of the crew of the ship T. F. Oakes, which arrived here in tow of the steamer Kasbek, were yesterday transferred to the Marine Hospital, on Staten Island, where they were reported to be doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances. While Mrs. Reed, the wife of the Captain of the vessel, said they were afflicted with beriberi, it was the opinion of First Officer C. P. Helsham of the Kasbek, who was in charge of the clipper while she was undertow, that they had scurvy.

The ship was detained at Quarantine all of yesterday, but Capt. Reed and his wife, after their clothing had been fumigated, were permitted to come to the city. Their son, Edward O. Reed, a shoe manufacturer, with his wife, from Haverhill, Mass., was at Quarantine to meet them. He gave them the news of the death of Mrs. Reed's sister-in-law about three months ago. Just as the Oakes was leaving Shanghai in May last Mrs. Reed received word of the death of her brother.

Sitting in the office of D. B. Dearborn, the agent, 22 Beaver Street, she recounted the circumstances of the voyage, much as they have been told. "We were not short of provisions," she said, "for when the steamer took us in tow we had on board more than two weeks' supply, and we have now on board 2,000 gallons of water."

She said that the Captain had tried to put in at Pernambuco, but was driven seaward by head winds, and then they decided to try for the Bermudas. Again they were blown seaward, and finally determined to make for New York, keeping in the track of steamers in so far as they could.

The steamer Kasbek was lying at the pier in the Erie Basin yesterday repairing her machinery. Divers yesterday removed nearly 150 fathoms of hawser and line from the shaft, where it had become entangled during the work of rescue.

When the ship left Hongkong she was insured for $45,000. Mr. Dearborn said that the insurance had never been renewed nor had it been withdrawn. Three months ago the vessel was sold to L. Luckenbach "to arrive." Concerning any outside insurance or speculation Mr. Dearborn could say nothing. The betting among insurance speculators was at the rate of 4 to 1 against her safe arrival.

Mr. Dearborn said he had no fault to find with Capt. Reed for not putting in at a South American port. "He might have worked in to Pernambuco," said Mr. Dearborn, "but he says there was no need. He had plenty of provisions to carry him to New York. The winds were off shore, and he was short handed. He had plenty of lime juice—at least I suppose he had. All our ships are supplied with it, as the law demands. I don't know about this particular case. He expected to make New York sooner, but they had a long passage."

There was some criticism among ship brokers yesterday as to whether Capt. Reed could not have obviated the outbreak of the scurvy by the adoption of simple methods, or by putting into port.

Capt. Evans of the firm of T. Hogan & Sons, 95 Broad Street, has no doubt the disease was scurvy and not beri-beri. "I don't like to criticise Capt. Reed," he said yesterday, "for he has had enough trouble already. But it does seem to me that he might have put into some Brazilian or other port. Why he did not I can't understand. Lemon juice as a preventive ought to be efficacious and there is no reason why a ship should ot have plenty of it. The lack of fresh water is one of the most potent causes of scurvy. The Oakes came in with a big supply, but this should be remembered—those ships renew their supply of water in the doldrums, when the rain is incessant. If they could catch the rain directly into vessels as it falls it would be all right. But the water is caught as it falls from the sails, and an old sail has absorbed ingredients that ruin it. That fact really deprives the sailors of fresh water. When they don't have enough their blood gets in such a condition that the men become susceptible to the disease. Then the only remedy is plenty of green food."

George S. Dearborn of 104 Wall Street, a son of D. B. Dearborn, to whom the Oakes was consigned, said he thought the disease might have been beri-beri, though he could not give a positive opinion. "If we admit the affliction was scurvy," he said, "it is often impossible to prevent an outbreak of that disease on account of the condition in which the men are. The Oakes's crew had a long sail across and a phenomenal return sail, and probably neither here nor in China did they employ their shore leave as they should.

"I know there has been some criticism of Capt. Reed for not putting in port. But we are in no position to make such criticism. He had off-shore winds constantly. Under such conditions it is often quicker work to get into a port a long distance away than into a near-by one, particularly when the crew has become disabled."

Superintendent Haughton of the Maritime Exchange, gave his views briefly. "We must not be too free with our opinions under such circumstances," he said. "The presumption ought to be in favor of the Captain, who certainly is expected to do the best he can, and who has enough troubles out of it all without our adding to them."

ONE OF ST. NAZAIRE'S BOATS.

That Which Contained the Four Survivors Found by the Creole.

The Cromwell Line steamer Creole, which arrived yesterday morning from New Orleans, brought in life boat No. 3 of the Ville de St. Nazaire, which foundered off Cape Hatteras March 8.

The boat was sighted by Capt. Gager at 10 o'clock Sunday morning, about sixty miles north of Cape Hatteras and forty miles off shore. Attention was attracted to it by the presence of a flock of seagulls hovering over it. The course of the vessel was altered toward it. The boat was floating flush with the surface of the sea, with the waves rippling over her gunwales. The passengers and crew were horrified to see the outlines of a human body floating under one of the boat's thwarts.

When an attempt was made to hoist it on board, one of the bolts pulled out and her stern settled back into the water. As it did so a body, that of a man in sailor's dress, floated out over the gunwales and slowly disappeared. This was followed by five others. The last, according to First Officer Willett and many of the passengers and crew, was the body of a woman, although Second Mate Barrett is not of that opinion. Two women passengers fainted at the sight, and so great was the excitement that Capt. Gager ordered that part of the deck cleared.

The boat was finally hoisted to the deck. In the stern was found a number of articles of clothing, consisting of blouses, heavy overalls, such as worn by sailors, and several pairs of shoes. A baby's stocking was found near a half empty bottle of soothing syrup, and the broken end of a nursing bottle. There were also a woman's stocking, two pairs of eye glasses, a tooth brush, and two women's kid shoes tipped with patent leather. The shoes were not mates. One had eleven buttons, was a No. 3, EE, and bore the mark of Siegel, Cooper & Co. The other shoe was a No. 3, D, with no mark of any dealer. There was one man's russet leather No. 7 shoe, pointed toe.

In the bottom of the boat were found some Spanish, French, and Haitien coins and several table knives. No papers were found in any of the clothing, except a section of a ticket, evidently of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The last two letters of the names of the towns to and from which the ticket was bought remained. They were "I d" and "o d," respectively. There was plenty of bread strewn about the boat. Two claret bottles of water were also found, but the water had become brackish.

It is believed that this is the boat from which the four survivors of the wreck of the St. Nazaire were taken by the Hilda. The child's stocking and other articles seem to prove that this was the boat occupied by Mrs. Tejada, wife of one of the rescued men, and her four children. The boat is marked No. 3 on her side, and Capt. Jules Fert, another of the rescued men, stated to Agent Forget of the French Line yesterday that he was in command of lifeboat No. 3 when the steamer was abandoned.

The survivors, it was reported, were doing well yesterday.

La Champagne in a Gale.

The French Line steamer La Campagne, which arrived yesterday from Havre, bore marks of a stormy passage. On March 17 she steamed into a west-southwest gale, which drove the seas over the port bow, flooding the chartroom, breaking stanchions, and smashing the rail, starting the forward lifeboat and doing some other damage.

THE IOWA'S TRIAL TRIP.

The New Battleship to Sail from Cramps' Next Monday.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—On Monday next the big battleship Iowa will sail from Cramps' shipyard to make her Government trial trip. She will proceed at once to Brooklyn, where she will be placed in the Government dry dock to have her bottom scraped and painted. The Cramps believe that foul hulls cost them about $50,000 or $100,000 apiece in the cases of the Indiana and Massachusetts, as if the bottoms of these ships had been clean when they made their official trials they might have gotten a half knot more speed out of them and increased their bonus by that much.

The Iowa is the last Government ship on which a bonus for speed will be paid. The contract price of the Iowa is $3,010,000, and she is required to make sixteen knots an hour for four consecutive hours on her trial trip, with a bonus of $50,000 for every quarter knot made above sixteen.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROTHSCHILD

FULTON ST., CORNER HOYT, BROOKLYN.

Importing and Manufacturing Retailer.

GRAND OPENING OF FASHIONS IN SPRING MILLINERY

On Wednesday, March 24.

HAVING during the past week displayed our Importations and Creations in Trimmed Hats, Bonnets, Toques, Millinery Materials, Ladies', Misses', and Children's English Hats, &c., &c., to our numerous patrons, we now INVITE the LADIES of BROOKLYN and VICINITY to avail themselves of this rare treat, to view what has been unhesitatingly pronounced by the most expert connoisseurs as easily the most artistic, refined, stylish, and practical collection of Millinery to be found anywhere in New York or Brooklyn. We desire to say that our Trimmed Hats, Bonnets, &c., are created with a view to having them worn—not to make a dazzling window or showcase display.

ASIDE from the fact that our stock of TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED MILLINERY offers the greatest possible advantages in point of QUALITY, STYLE, and VARIETY, OUR PRICES will be found to stand the most rigid comparison with any others. Our goods are mostly of our own importation or manufacture, and that these are the very best and most acceptable is attested by the fact that when we offer such as our competitors carry, at really lower prices than they do, our own—no matter what the price—will be preferred, while the other we can only sell at a great sacrifice—if at all. THE ROTHSCHILD MILLINERY HAS NO COMPETITION ON ITS OWN LEVEL!

A visit of inspection will be mutually appreciated.

Very Respectfully,

J. ROTHSCHILD,

BROOKLYN, PARIS, NEW YORK, and PHILADELPHIA.

BICYCLES.

The Shield of a Great Name Protects the Rider of a

Remington Bicycle.

Cash or Installment.

REMINGTON ARMS CO.,

313 and 315 Broadway, New York.
59th St. and Grand Circle.
533 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
A few '96 Models at $75.
Ilion Juvenile Bicycle, $35 and $45.

The Best Bicycle Brains and Money Can Make.

The rapid, inaccurate automatic machinery others use has been discarded in making the

$125. $100. Syndhurst THE SPECIALMADE BICYCLE

The finest example of what specialized skill can do in cycle building.

McKEE & HARRINGTON,

Factory and Salesrooms, 173 Grand St., N. Y., (near Broadway.) Catalogue Free.

BICYCLES.

"Kimball" Bicycle.

Don't buy a "Kimball" on faith. We want any one interested to go through our factory and see. Do you know of another maker who offers this?

Phillips Mnfg. Co., 307-309 West Broadway, close to Grand St. station, 6th Ave. L., and 300 Broadway.

New JOHNSON CYCLES, $24.50

New Tandems, $39; Celebrated Earls, $29.50; original Dauntless, '97 mod., $35; Stearns, $35; Hartford, $35; Wolff-Amer., $35; Tourist, $30; L. A. W., $35; 3,000 others, such as Elmores, Liberty, Syracuse, Royal, Eclipse, &c., at prices unheard of. Inspection invited.

WILLIS' Park Row Bi. Co. 23 Park Row, opp. Post Office.

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE OF BICYCLES.—Second-hand, low prices; cash or installments. Metropolitan Bicycling Co., 60th St. & Boulevard.

SECOND-HAND BICYCLES.—BARGAINS FROM $30.00 up; cash or installments. Call at 318 Broadway, New York.

BICYCLES.

The Spalding Bicycle

HIGHEST QUALITY PRICE $100

The Spalding

SPECIAL QUALITY PRICE $75

Like New Second Hand / Refinished 1895 / 1896 Price $40 $50

The Spalding

A. G. SPALDING & BROS. 126-130 Nassau St. | SPALDING-BIDWELL CO. 29, 31, 33 W. 42d St.

MABEL. I expect you'll think me a crank on Ripans Tabules. I want to tell you the latest case. Roswell was here from Schenectady. You know he's Emily's husband: he was looking as yellow as saffron, and I went right over to the drug store opposite and bought a supply of the Tabules, and made him take them according to the directions—three a day.

LUCY. Did he do it?

MABEL. Yes, and you ought to have seen the change in him; his complexion cleared up in the week he was here, and Em writes that she never saw such a change in a man in all her life.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLISS, LILLIE A. P.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Frank E. Bliss, husband of decedent, Barnes, Surrey County, near London, Eng., Trustee, and George Pancoast Bliss, Barnes, Surrey County, near London, Eng., a son of decedent; Minnie A. Pancoast, 34 West 31st St., N. Y. City; Louisa V. Archer, aunt of decedent and legatee, 34 West 31st St., N. Y. City; Mary A. Hallett, 142 West 104th St., N. Y. City; Archer V. Pancoast, Trustee and brother of decedent, and to all persons interested in the estate of LILLIE A. P. BLISS, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of April, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Frank E. Bliss and Archer V. Pancoast, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and County, at the City of New York, the 11th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Att'ys for Executors, 32 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

f23-1aw6wTu&ap6

COVERT, ALFRED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED COVERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the place of transacting business, No. 261 Washington St., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June, 1897, next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of November, 1896. MATILDA T. COVERT and EDWARD RUHLMAN, Administrators. FRANK H. REUMAN, Attorney for administrators, 38 Elizabeth St., New York City. n24-1aw6mTu

DARRAGH, ROBERT L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT L. DARRAGH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of December, 1896. EDGAR WHITLOCK, Executor; LAURA A. DARRAGH, Executrix. d22-1aw6mTu

DE GOVIN, ELOISA GOMEZ.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELOISA GOMEZ DE GOVIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez, No. 35 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the —th day of May, 1897.—Dated New York, the 14th day of November, 1896. EMMET R. OLCOTT, ELOISA GOVIN DE ALFONSO, Administrators. OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attys. for Administrators, 35 Broadway, New-York. n17-1aw6mTu

DEIGHAN, LUCY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCY C. DEIGHAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edgar Whitlock, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of May next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of November, 1896. CHARLES YUNG, JOSEPH YOUNG, Executors. EDGAR WHITLOCK, Attorney for Executors, 291 Broadway, New York City. n17-1aw6mTu

DUDLEY, FRANCES E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES E. DUDLEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Theodore E. Leeds, No. 3 Broad Street, in the city of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of February, 1897. JOHN L. DUDLEY, Administrator. THEODORE E. LEEDS, Attorney for Administrator, 3 Broad St., New York City. f16-1aw6mTu

DUTTWEILER, SALOMEA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent.—To Charles Duttweiler, Elizabeth Duttweiler, Magdalena Halm, Sophia Dallner, Christian Duttweiler, Andrew P. Duttweiler, Josephine Duttweiler, Mary Taylor, Catherine A. Gardner, Catherine M. Warren, Christina Clark, Margaret E. Larson, John C. Duttweiler, Sarah Craff, Etta Duttweiler, Anna M. Duttweiler Martha E. Duttweiler, Mary J. Murphy, Samuel J. Gardner, Christie A. Gardner, Emma Gardner, Elma McClain, née Gardner; Anna M. Gardner, Dora Gardner, A. Frank Gardner, Clara S. Gardner, Peter Victor Gardner, Elma May Shafer, William Duttweiler, Sarah Duttweiler, Louis Duttweiler, Mary Duttweiler, the people of the State of New York, Helm & Becker, Mr. Stevens Mrs. Mary God, and all other creditors of SALOMEA DUTTWEILER, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 20th day of April, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made directing the distribution of certain surplus money realized upon the sale in mortgage foreclosure action of certain real property of Salomea Duttweiler, late of the City of New York, deceased, paid into their court pursuant to a certain judgment of foreclosure duly made in a certain action in the Supreme Court of this State, in which Magdalena Duttweiler was plaintiff and Magdalena Halm and others defendants, and entered in the Clerk's office of the City and County of New York on the 14th day of November, 1896, and a certain order amending said judgment entered in said office on the 12th day of January, 1897, among the persons entitled thereto. And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 10th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

EILSHEMIUS, FREDERICK E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK E. EILSHEMIUS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 295 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of January, 1897. HENRY G. EILSHEMIUS, PAUL WILCOX, Attorney for Administrator, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. City. ja5-1aw6mTu

HUYLAR, MARTHA M.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To ORRIN B. STOUT, Allen H. Huylar and William Pierman, individually; Mrs. Mary Jeannette Smith, Edward H. Allen, John B. Allen, Emily L. Birdseye, Abraham Bogardus, Mrs. Amanda K. Brokaw executrix of Aaron Vanatta Brokaw, deceased; John C. Brokaw, executor of Aaron Vanatta Brokaw, deceased; Andrew Brokaw, Mrs. Gertrude Barton, Mrs. Annie L. Beers, Lucy Cottrell, John Hallock Drake, Mrs. Phebe B. Drake, John H. Denniston, George Franklin Denniston, Charles H. Denniston, John H. Denniston, Mrs. Hannah M. Ferris, Mrs. Gertrude Galloway, Charles G. Burr, administrator of Peter Hubbell, deceased; Adam Huylar, John V. Huylar, Mrs. Gertrude Hopping, Charles P. Whiteford, executor of Sarah Ann Hixon, deceased; Le Count Galloup, executor of Sarah Ann Hixon, deceased; Mrs. Julia Ann Hough, Mrs. Lydia L. Johnson, Mrs. Marion Elizabeth Miller, Mrs. Minerva Patterson, Lillie Stout, Mayric Stout, Alberta G. Stout, Mrs. Martha G. Stout, Charles Shutter, Mrs. Phebe Ann Stoddard, Mrs. Mary V. Sackett, Mrs. Alma Wheeler, Mrs. Myra G. Wheeler, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Wortman, Patrick Young, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Kessler, Mrs. Theodosia V. Beach, Mrs. Nettie Buckingham, Mrs. Mary Jeanette Burr, Mrs. Caroline J. Clark, Mrs. Celestia Curtis and her conservator, Charles G. Burr; Mrs. Grace S. Greeley, Mrs. Charlotte A. Hubbell, Mrs. Cornelia L. Shelton, Mrs. Phebe M. Warner, Harris Decatur Booge, Jr.; James Francis Booge, Mrs. Jennie C. Warner, Mrs. Fanny Walsh, Perris T. Drew, Frederic B. Drew, Mrs. Jennie Andrews, Charles Alonzo Denniston, John P. Denniston, William W. Denniston, Mrs. Alice Gertrude Dorango, Mrs. Sarah Stolp; and, also, Orrin Grovier, Henry Edgar Denniston, John Alonzo Denniston, Mabel Grace Smith, Ellsworth Johnson Smith, Herbert William Smith, and Martha Jeannette Smith, all infants over the age of fourteen years, and to all persons interested in the estate of Martha M. Huylar, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the eighteenth day of May, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Allen H. Huylar, Orrin B. Stout, and William Pierman, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 17th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JOHN A. AMUNDSON, Attorney for Executors, 140 Broadway, New York City. mh23-1aw6mTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

JULIUS WATERMAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIUS WATERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of their attorneys, Messrs. Wolf, Kohn & Ullman, No. 203 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of August next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of February, 1897. LEOPOLD J. WATERMAN and SIEGMUND J. BACH, Executors. Wolf, Kohn & Ullman, Attorneys for Executors, 203 Broadway, New York City. f9-1aw6mTu

KELLY, ANNIE.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Albert Cogzell and Leonard Cogzell, send greeting:

Whereas, Malachi Kelly of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing the date the 17th day of November, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as to the last will and testament of ANNIE KELLY, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 24 day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. mh9-1aw6wTu

LABATUT, CAROLINE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Arthur C. Runyan and to all persons interested in the estate of Caroline Labatut, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of George Labatut, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 20th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. mh23-1aw6wTu

NEILSON, THOMAS.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William Neilson, a brother of decedent; Fannie Kirkpatrick, otherwise Kilpatrick; William Jamieson, otherwise Jimmerson; Agnes G. Neilson, Mary Rome, Samuel Neilson, Jessie L. Johnstone, Henrietta F. Hutchinson, Margaret J. T. McDonald, William Neilson, Margaret Neilson, John Neilson, and William Neilson, a grandnephew of decedent, send greeting:

Whereas, Robert Worthington of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the third day of July, 1893, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of THOMAS NEILSON, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 2d day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. mh9-1aw6wTu

NORTHAM, CAROLINE A. D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. D. NORTHAM, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wilbur Larremore, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October, 1897.—Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1897. CAROLINE A. NORTHAM, LUCIA A. NORTHAM, Executrices. WILBUR LARREMORE, Attorney for Executrices. mh16-1aw6mTu

PETTIGREW, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT PETTIGREW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 207 East 46th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of September, 1897.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1897. JAMES R. PETTIGREW, HENRY G. GABAY, Executors. mh16-1aw6mT

PFEIFER, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES PFEIFER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Brodsky, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of September, 1896. CHARLES PFEIFER, MATILDA PFEIFER, Administrators. JOHN E. BRODSKY, Attorney for Administrators, 49 and 51 Chambers St., N. Y. City. s22-1aw6mTu

PURDY, CATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Catharine Purdy, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 54 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June next.—Dated New York, the second day of December, 1896. J. HARSEN PURDY, B. AYMAR SANDS, Executors. JOHN M. BOWERS, Attorney for Executors. d22-1aw6mTu

REINHART, CHARLES STANLEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES STANLEY REINHART, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Broad Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of October, 1896. JOSEPH W. REINHART, Administrator. o6-1aw6mTu

RUNYAN, MARY E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Arthur C. Runyan and to all persons interested in the estate of Mary E. Runyan, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of George Labatut, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 12th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. mh23-1aw6wTu

SANDS, MARY M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY M. SANDS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 13 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of September, 1896. LEVI P. MORTON, PHILIP J. SANDS, Executors. FREDERIC DE P. FOSTER, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall Street, New York City. s29-1aw6mTu

SARONY, NAPOLEON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NAPOLEON SARONY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Sackett and Lang, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the second day of February, 1897. OTTO SARONY, Executor. SACKETT and LANG, Attorneys for Executor, 99 Nassau St., New York City. f23-1aw6mTu

SIEGERT, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS SIEGERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, No. 96 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of October, 1896. AUGUSTA C. KRANCHER, Administratrix. ABRAM KLING, Attorney for Administratrix, 96 Broadway, N. Y. City. s18-1aw6mTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale, cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. MORTON J. TAYLOR, plaintiff, against JEANNE L. TAYLOR, defendant. Action No. 1.—In pursuance of a supplemental judgment or decree bearing date the 9th day of February, 1897, and filed and entered in the office of the Clerk of this court on the said 9th day of February, 1897, duly made and entered at the foot of the final judgment and decree herein, (bearing date on the 30th day of September, 1896, and filed and entered in said Clerk's office on the said 30th day of September, 1896,) as amended nunc pro tunc (as of said 30th day of September, 1896,) by the decree and order of this court bearing date on the 28th day of December, 1896, (and filed and entered in the said Clerk's office on the 30th day of December, 1896,) the undersigned, the referee in and by said supplemental judgment and decree appointed, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Monday, the 5th day of April, 1897, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said final judgment and decree mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, County and State of New York, described as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Washington Place, distant 25 feet 2 inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Greene Street with the northerly side of Washington Place, running thence along the northerly side of Washington Place parallel with Waverley Place 25 feet 2 inches, thence northerly parallel with Greene Street 100 feet, thence easterly parallel with Waverley Place 25 feet 2 inches, thence southerly parallel with Greene Street 100 feet to the point or place of beginning, being known on the map of the Commissioner of Taxes as Lot No. 663, being the same premises conveyed to said A. Fernando de Navarro by Ellen A. Dykers de Navarro and J. F. de Navarro, by deed dated the 20th day of April, 1886, and recorded in the Register's office of the City and County of New York the 24th day of December, 1888, in liber 2186 of Conveyances, page 244. The above property is contained in section 2, block 547 of the new land map of the City of New York.

And also the premises known as Nos. 623 and 625 West 181st Street, in the City of New York, and more particularly described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, together with the improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of 181st Street, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, when taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on said northerly side of 181st Street, distant 25 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Wadsworth Avenue with the said northerly line of 181st Street, and running thence northerly and parallel with said Wadsworth Avenue 100 feet, thence easterly and parallel with said 181st Street 39 feet 11½ inches, thence southerly and partly through the centre of a party wall and again parallel with Wadsworth Avenue 100 feet to said northerly line of 181st Street, and running thence westerly along the northerly line of 181st Street 39 feet 11½ inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated March 4th, 1897.

EDWAR

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—In Old Kentucky—8:15.
AMERICAN—At Piney Ridge—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—L'Arlesienne—8:15.
CASINO—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15.
DALY'S — The Wonder — 8:15. 3:00 — Stoddard Lecture.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph — Concert—Waxworks—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET — Sweet Inniscarra — 8:15.
GARDEN—Carmen—8:00.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Rosemary—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—The Man in the Moon—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Serenade—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Burlesque—Gayest Manhattan—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Mayflower—8:20.
MURRAY HILL—A Temperance Town—8:00.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
WALLACK'S—Miss Manhattan—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1897.

NEARING RATIFICATION.

For sheer weight of notable names representative of the brains and character of the American people the memorial sent to the Senate by the National Arbitration Committee stands unique among prayers to Congress and Legislatures. It is, as the memorial says, "a large and intelligent jury" that asks for the ratification of the arbitration treaty.

The committee received 1,002 replies to its request for permission to use names and quote opinions in support of its petition. Of these 932 were recorded in favor of ratification of the treaty without amendment. Of the 70 who did not wish to be quoted nearly all favored the treaty, and there were but 22 replies suggesting amendments. Twelve of the persons addressed wrote that they were opposed to the treaty, about 1.18 per cent. of the whole.

These persons who have given this almost unanimous verdict are the most eminent jurists, publicists, clergymen, Presidents and professors of colleges, lawyers, and thinking men of the country. They commend the treaty with the same hearty and instantaneous conviction with which they would reply to a request for their opinion whether truth, honor, the light of the sun, civilization, and progress were good things.

The signs all indicate that the Senate has heard the voice of the country and will heed it. The obstruction of personal and partisan prejudice against the authors and negotiators of the treaty is removed. Only the temperamental perversity of a few Senators now stands in the way. They are too few to prevent ratification, and the pressure upon the respectable and responsible Senators will be irresistible.

THE RESPONSIBILITY.

The Greater New York charter will come up in the Assembly to-day as a special order. There is a general expectation that it will be "jammed through," and that to-morrow the Assembly bill will be substituted by the Senate for its own. Before the end of the week it is likely to be sent for "acceptance" to the Mayors of New York, Brooklyn, and Long Island City, who were members of the commission that framed it, and who united with all the other members in recommending it "to the favorable consideration of the Legislature." After that they are not likely to withhold their acceptance, and nobody supposes that Gov. BLACK will take any stand against it at the final stage of enactment.

This charter is a very unsatisfactory piece of work, and it will make a bad start for consolidation. It will make necessary a long struggle for curing its defects and getting the framework of the great municipality into such shape hereafter that there will be hope of lasting good government. The responsibility for this state of things should be fixed.

We do not agree with those who maintain that the primary difficulty has been lack of time. The bulk of the so-called charter is an adaptation of existing law to the larger area. That should have been left to the future and to the municipal authority created by a real charter with power enough to adapt and adjust legislation to local needs. A proper charter could have been framed in less time than was devoted to this. Neither do we agree that there would have been advantage in postponing consolidation, provided the right steps had been taken for effecting it.

The fault has been with the aims and motives of the men who framed the charter, and these were determined in the appointment of the commission. Its members have evidently done what they tried to do, and apparently what they were expected to do. Mr. DORMAN B. EATON is in the main right in his criticism of the appointments. The responsibility therefore rests most heavily upon ex-Gov. MORTON. Six of the fifteen Commissioners were virtually named in the act, but it was quite proper that the Mayors of the three cities and the President of the old Consolidation Commission should be included. The Attorney General ought also to have been a useful member of the commission, though apparently he was not. There was no earthly reason for putting the State Engineer and Surveyor on it.

Still the Governor made the commission, and could have made it what it ought to be. From three of his appointees—SETH LOW, Gen. TRACY, and ex-Judge DILLON—there was reason to expect good service. Two of them have disappointed reasonable expectation. We do not complain that Staten Island and the rural parts of Queens County should have representation. They were entitled to it. But the preponderant force in the commission was deliberately and intentionally made political in the appointment of such Republicans as SILAS B. DUTCHER and STEWART L. WOODFORD, and such Democrats as THOMAS F. GILROY and WILLIAM C. DE WITT.

The charter shows the purpose and motives of its makers. These were determined by their appointment and illustrated in their method of working in secret for six months and then springing the result upon the community within about a month of the meeting of the Legislature. Doubtless what was intended by the Legislature and the power that dominated it last year has been brought about through the pliancy of Gov. MORTON, whose ambition was shrewdly wrought upon. Government of party machine, by party machine, for party machine has been designed and provided for where non-partisan government for the people was desired. It remains to be seen whether the people of Greater New York cannot defeat the ends of the politicians by taking possession of their own Government and compelling a reconstruction of the system where it has been shaped to prevent them from controlling it. Independent voting will do it.

NEW BURDENS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Do President MCKINLEY and Mr. DINGLEY think this is a good time to increase the cost of living in this country? Do they assume that after four years of business stagnation and loss the people's pockets are bulging with money which they will cheerfully pay out to meet their increased expenses under a Dingley tariff?

Mr. DINGLEY'S bill puts heavy taxes on imported wool, woolen cloths, dress goods, trimmings, knit goods, underclothing, buttons, collars and cuffs, and gloves. When these duties are collected it is going to cost a good deal more to clothe a family than it costs now.

It puts heavy taxes on lumber, building materials, oils, colors, white lead, paints, and nails. It is going to cost more to build a house, and more to furnish it on account of the increased duties on carpets, curtains, &c.

It increases the duties on pretty much all kinds of foods and food products, and on table cutlery, glass, porcelain, and earthenware. The cost of feeding the family will be increased.

Here are the three primary necessities of human life, clothing, food, and shelter, put on the tax-gatherer's list by Mr. DINGLEY at rates that will materially increase the daily drain upon purses that the hard times of the last four years have nearly emptied. It is not merely the increase of the duty that comes out of the consumer. Protectionists will tell him he can escape that by buying no foreign goods. But he cannot escape in that way, for under the protection of exorbitant duties the American manufacturer puts up his prices as near as he dare to the price of the foreign article plus the duty, so that along the whole line of consumption the people must pay the tribute exacted by the Dingley bill. Only a tithe of the vast sum added to the living expenses of the people goes into the Treasury. The bulk of it goes directly into the pockets of the private beneficiaries of this tariff.

Two things are certain about this Tariff bill—that it is a wicked measure, and that Mr. DINGLEY will be a long time in getting it passed. All that defers the coming of prosperous times. But the fundamental cause of the lingering depression is poverty. The people have not made or earned much money in the past four years. Until they get a little spare cash in their pockets they can't buy goods. Mr. DINGLEY humbugs them by the assurance that wages will rise and money be plenty under his tariff, but the manufacturers are afraid of his exorbitant duties, and foresee fresh disaster from their application. Wages will not rise in such conditions, but the cost of living will. Mr. DINGLEY proposes to take from the people the little money they have left and hand it over to the men who drew his tariff bill.

He and the President propose to pay their campaign debts in tariff favors. Their pledges will be fulfilled, a few thousand lucky persons will be made richer, and the remaining millions will be made poorer.

THE CELEBRATION AT BERLIN.

The most striking fact about the centennial celebration of the first German Kaiser is that it is in so small a measure popular and spontaneous, in so large a measure official and artificial. Sure enough, the old Kaiser had a wonderful career, little as his personal qualities may have had to do with its success. It seems but the other day that he died, and yet he had seen Prussia ascend from its nadir to its zenith. He had witnessed its deepest humiliation after Jena, which was fought after his birth, and he had taken part in its revenge in partaking the triumph of the entrance of the allies into Paris in 1815. Fifty-six years later he took a more complete revenge in another triumphal entry into Paris, probably the only man of his victorious host who remembered the earlier capture of the enemy's capital, and had assumed on French soil the imperial insignia, which indicated that Prussia had won the primacy not alone of Germany, but of Europe.

It was a strange and striking fate, which might well have bewildered the old martinet who was said "to live in a state of perpetual astonishment." He at least did not obstruct the series of events which put him on the throne of united Germany; but to represent him, as his grandson and successor has been doing, as himself the chief factor in those events, is ludicrously to pervert history. It may be that WILLIAM II. really believes that WILLIAM I. was as great a man as he says he was. But the attribution to him of the union of Germany under the primacy of Prussia does an injustice to the living author of that great work, at which BISMARCK can afford to smile, and if he were still in his prime, would content himself with smiling. But, besides the filial piety on the part of the present Emperor, which has so completely skipped a generation and passed over his parents to alight on his grandfather, there has been evident a serious political purpose. As it would be expressed in our own political slang, that purpose is to work the old Emperor for all he is worth, and it is at the bottom of the elaborately arranged demonstrations in Berlin.

Undoubtedly the old Emperor did stand for something in domestic as well as in European politics. What that was was expressed in a published interview by the son, whom the grandson chooses to ignore, apparently because he was an enlightened and modern man, but who was none the less a thorough Hohenzollern. While FREDERICK was Crown Prince he declared that "we," meaning Prussia, "stand in Europe for the principle of authority." In spite of this attitude, he saw the necessity of making some concessions to the modern spirit, but neither his father nor his son has seen it. It was by the personal force of BISMARCK that the reaction of which the old Kaiser was the figurehead was made potent to withstand the advance of political civilization in a country otherwise so highly civilized as Germany. These efforts were herculean, and they are still so far successful that the Kaiser of enlightened Germany seems to be able to defy the opinion of his country and to rule it as completely as the Czar of all the Russias rules a barbarous population in which public opinion does not exist. In the case of Germany, the spectacle is contemplated with amazement "in a land," as Mr. GLADSTONE puts it, "where freedom is indigenous, familiar, and full grown." The Kaiser can still defy German opinion in a matter in which he avows that Germany has no concern, and when it is plain that the road he takes is no more the way of peace than it is the way of honor. How long he will be able to defy it with impunity is a question that, as we can see, troubles even his mind. If the memory of his grandfather has the hold upon the German people that he assumes it to have, he does well, from his point of view, in invoking it. The time is coming when no invocations of dead Emperors will prevent the German people from dictating the German policy.

IS THE MACHINE OUT OF GEAR?

There seems to be a dislocation of the gearing of the Platt machine, but it will not do to be too sure that it is not going to grind out the results expected of it.

It is a curious thing if Gov. BLACK and the rural legislators are so strenuous for saving New York City and vicinity from the Lauterbach Police bill, and so intent upon thrusting the Raines law amendments down the throats of city people for the good of the Republican Party of the State, that they run the risk of splitting the organization wide open.

It is pretty well understood that while Boss PLATT has assented to the Raines law amendments, he does not wish to have them adopted. Is it certain that he ever expected to have the Greater New York Police bill passed? Is it not just possible that one of these measures is played against the other for effect?

Country Republicans really want the Raines law amendments, but they may consent to give them up or take them in an innocuous dilution if they appear to carry their point by the abandonment of the Police bill, about which they really cannot care so much as they are made to think they do. Then, in their relief at escaping both, the people of Greater New York may be reconciled to the charter that is being meanwhile fixed upon them.

Bosses sometimes move in a mysterious way, and machines get up a tremendous clatter of being out of gear and going to pieces, when it turns out that that is all a part of the process of wonder working.

Mayor STRONG'S seventieth birthday has called out innumerable hearty good wishes, all of which he deserves. At seventy he is in the prime of life and usefulness, just entering his fighting years. The city has need of his vigor and aggressiveness. He is a better and sounder Mayor at seventy than at sixty-eight or sixty-nine. Long life to him!

The important point in the Supreme Court decision in the case of the Trans-Missouri Freight Association against the railroads that entered into a traffic agreement for controlling transportation and maintaining rates in their territory lies in its holding that the Sherman Anti-Trust act of 1890 applies to railroad corporations and their traffic agreements. This was the very point upon which the appeal was taken, the court below having held that the act did not apply. Judges of the Circuit Court of Appeals here, in refusing an injunction against the Joint Traffic Association under the inter-State commerce law the other day, expressed "grave doubt" whether the anti-trust law was "intended to apply to railway carriers." What that law declares to be illegal is "every contract, combination in form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations." The Supreme Court of the United States now holds that this does apply to railway carriers, and that the agreement in question on the appeal comes within the prohibition of the statute, four of the nine Judges dissenting.

It is no wonder that rumors should already be rife as to the price that Turkey is to pay to Russia for unflinching and unscrupulous support against the moral sense of Christendom. Russia has indeed shown herself more Turkish than the Turk. The dispatch from Athens is at least "well found," if not well founded, that imputes to the Sultan the purpose of coming to terms with Greece, and to Russia a prompt veto upon that "perfidious proposal." Whether or not Russia is to get Mount Athos and an island in the Mediterranean, as it is now reported, it is plain that she is to get something. But what is any other of the powers to get which are now disgracing Europe by interfering to prolong Turkish misrule in Crete? What France is to get is a continuance of the Russian "understanding," whatever that may be, and a very heavy price she is paying for it. But what is England to get, and Italy, and Austria, and Germany? That is the question which Englishmen and Italians and Austrians and Germans are asking, and to which it may be expected that they will shortly insist upon an answer.

If the so-called Committee of Safety of the West End Association imagines that it can win public opinion to its side in its contest with the Department of Street Cleaning it is surely doomed to disappointment. The particular section of the city between Central and Riverside Parks cannot expect special exemptions and privileges at the expense of the rest of the city. The objections to the proposed dump at the foot of a street that runs into the river where a wharf is already in use for various purposes is not reasonable. There is no reason why the ashes and refuse of that section should be carted for miles through other sections at double the cost of similar service for any other part of the city of like extent. Col. WARING'S attitude in this matter is right and is certain to be popular, and west side property owners will do wisely to repudiate the obstinate presumption of the "Committee of Safety."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—For some minutes last Friday afternoon the residents of Chicago were about equally divided between the belief—a most alarming one for them—that the end of the world was at hand, and the comparatively pleasant supposition that a cyclone was about to plow its way through the city. Since early morning the curious substance which in Chicago passes for atmosphere had been illustrating its marvelous allotropicity about once in ten minutes, but showed, on the whole, a greater inclination to imitate a half-and-half mixture of carbon and water than to assume any one of its more nearly transparent forms. At 4:40 o'clock in the afternoon the sun managed to send a few rays through a rift in the dome of fog and smoke that hung over the city. One minute later the chink through which they had entered closed with a snap and the prisoners beneath found themselves in midnight darkness. It was then that the optimistic portion of the population found comfort in saying "It's nothing but a cyclone," while others expressed tearfully sincere regret that the Judgment Day should have come while they were in a place with such a reputation and character that in the subsequent proceedings they would first have to break down a strong prima facie case. The dreadful gloom continued only a short time, but while it lasted the whole city was thrown into excited confusion. Cable cars ran into each other instead of into foot passengers carefully selected for portliness and not likely to injure the brake rods and fenders. In this way several valuable cars that had been through dozens of tragedies unscratched suffered serious damage, while navigation in the river was made more difficult than usual by the fact that at every drawbridge people walked off into the water in a constant procession instead of by twos and threes to the hour. After the darkness lifted, business was resumed with characteristic Chicago enterprise, and for the rest of the day the weather was marked by nothing more remarkable than a few thunderstorms and a cloudburst.

—Before quite everybody joins in congratulating the sailors on the ship T. F. Oakes on their good luck in getting home after a voyage so long that no one had ever expected to see them again, and before the impression becomes entirely fixed that their sufferings were the result of a mysterious dispensation for which the responsibility lies nowhere in particular, it will be well to consider just what it was that happened on board this vessel. In the first place, the waves and the winds were only negatively unkind to her. The two storms that struck the Oakes at the beginning of her journey did no harm to ship or crew, and after that the voyage, except for calms, would have been pleasant enough except for one fact—the outbreak on board of scurvy. Now, that disease is not a misfortune; it is always a willfully invited punishment. Since the days when Capt. COOK proved that men could be kept at sea for years in perfect health, so far as this particular malady is concerned, every case of scurvy that has appeared on a ship owned and commanded by civilized men has furnished absolutely irrefragable evidence that the ship was sent to sea improperly equipped. The Fram was out much longer than the Oakes, and yet her crew did not develop a symptom of the disease which struck down the American vessel's men before they had reached Cape Horn. This means just two things—that the Fram had enough lime juice on board, and that the Oakes did not. Dr. NANSEN'S sailors all came home in good health; Capt. REED buried six at sea and brought back twelve more whose condition is far too horrible to be described here. And after the disease broke out, the remedy was easy and obvious. A short delay at the Falkland Islands, at Montevideo, or at any one of half a dozen other ports—and the expenditure of a little money for fresh provisions—would have set every one of these sick men on his feet again. Instead, we read what sounds like praise for "the Yankee Captain's grim determination" to keep his course for New York! On shore, such grim determination would be called brutal indifference to human life.

PERSONAL.

—Few people remember that LAFAYETTE received for his services in America a sum of money which, whether adequate or not, was of very comfortable proportions. A reminder of this fact has just been discovered in the Treasury Department at Washington, it being the warrant issued in 1825 by WILLIAM A. CRAWFORD, the Secretary of the Treasury, authorizing THOMAS TUDOR TUCKER, the Treasurer, "to pay to Gen. LAFAYETTE, or order, $200,000, being the amount allowed him in consideration of his services and sacrifices in the War of the Revolution, pursuant to an act of Congress concerning him, approved 28th of December, 1824, agreeably to a certificate of the Controller of the Treasury, dated Jan. 8, 1825, recorded by the register, copy whereof is filed in my office." The document is badly torn and much faded, but it is still legible, and on its back is indorsed, "Received payment, Jan. 11, 1825. LAFAYETTE." This money, with a township of land, was voted by Congress while the Marquis was making his last visit to this country and receiving the cheers and other evidences of public gratitude which had long been denied him at home. There his star set as that of NAPOLEON rose, but here the memory of the people was longer and his tour was like a triumphal march. Appreciation of his services finally took a substantial form, and the grant was doubtless welcome to the old noble, whose fortune had been seriously encroached upon by his early sacrifices for liberty.

—Dr. SUN YAT SEN, the man whom the Chinese Minister at London caused to be seized in the streets of that city, not long ago, and who was kept a prisoner in the garret of the Embassy for some time, the intention being to send him to China and the headsman when opportunity offered, has evidently given up the idea of soon returning to his native land. This is, at all events, the conviction naturally to be drawn from the fact that he is lecturing in England and saying many harsh things about that strange system which for lack of a more exact name is called the Government of China. Originally, says Dr. SUN YAT SEN, the people had a voice in the Celestial Kingdom's public affairs, and then there is said to have been enough of prosperity and contentment to make the phrase more or less descriptive of reality. In those days the crown was not hereditary, but often passed over an incompetent Prince to eminent men not members of the royal family. Then followed several dynasties by which education was turned in fantastic and useless directions, and progress was made impossible. It was not until 1640, however, when the Manchus seized the imperial power, that the present era of utter misrule began. Then the study of geography, law, history, and science was forbidden, and students were confined to the acquisition of what is little more than the art of conversation. It is now high treason to criticise the powers that be, and the collection of taxes is intrusted to men who, if they turn in the expected amount, can extort from the people and keep as much more as they please. Dr. SUN shows his Oriental ability to adapt his arguments to his hearers by pathetically appealing to Englishmen to save China from the new Tartar horde which Russia is now threatening to pour into his unhappy country by way of Siberia. That is a cry into whose sincerity at least a part of the outlawed Chinaman's hearers will not inquire too closely.

The Bald Man's Bacillus.

From The London Telegraph.

The microbe, that scapegoat of modern science, has to bear the burden of yet another human infirmity, if we may credit the report made by Dr. Sabouraud to the Dermatological Society of Paris. He asserts that premature baldness is chiefly due to the ravages of a bacillus which takes up its abode in the fatty cells lying about the roots of the hair. Whether this parasite consumes the nutriment provided by nature for the support of the capillary crop or secretes a "toxin" that is fatal to the hirsute growth seems to be as yet undecided. The eminent physiologist has succeeded in cultivating the creature after the most approved Pasteurian methods, and the fleece of a sheep inoculated with the virus shows bare patches of a most gratifying nature. Now comes the question of the remedy. Shall we all of us have to be vaccinated for baldness, just as we may be for smallpox, rabies, diphtheria, phtisis, bubonic plague, and the other ills that flesh is heir to?

THE CRY OF CRETE TO THE SIX POWERS.

From The London Chronicle.

I heard a clear voice crying,
"The souls of men are dying
When in fear to do the right they know,
they palter with the wrong."
Thou England of the free,
Queen-Empress of the sea,
How long will thou endure it? How long,
O Lord, how long?

Ah, France, degenerate daughter,
Of the days of that great slaughter,
When the Seine rolled redly seaward for the
common rights of men!
Fraternity forgot,
Ye are leaving us to rot
Like carrion in the shambles of the Sultan's
island den!

Can selfish lust for self,
Can hope of spoil and pelf,
So dim thy dark eyes, Austria, to the weal
of fellow-kind?
Has Bosnia and its shame
Quenched all thy generous flame,
And bade thee to the yearnings of humanity
be blind?

Is German power and pride
To Caesar so allied
That they alone are worthy who by force
of arms can win?
Are the swords of Fatherland
Not sacred in the hand
Of the sons who seek their fathers? Is the
patriot's hope a sin?

Fair Italy, so soon
Art thou mindless of the boon
That thy red-shirt Garibaldi brought who
bade thy nation be?
Can thy heart no longer feel
For our islanders' appeal,
In the name of Christ from Satan and his
bondage to be free?

Great Russia, with the prayer
Of thy crowning in the air,
That the Czar should smite the pagan and
uphold the Christ in peace,
Shall the bayonet and the knout
Drive all Southern passion out,
Shall the North with icy coldness numb the
fiery heart of Greece?

Be strong, not once or twice
Have the mighty ones' device
Been brought to nought; the great ones, by
the weak, been dispossessed;
Minos—Judgment-Lord of Crete—
Claims again his ancient seat,
All the sons of Heaven are with us, to deliver the oppressed.

H. D. RAWNSLEY.

A RAPHAEL OF PROVENCE

"L'Arlesienne" by Alphonse Daudet, with Music by Georges Bizet, Produced at the Broadway Theatre.

SEIDL DIRECTS THE MUSIC.

A Reverent and Well-Ordered Performance of a Notable Dramatic Work—Acting of Agnes Booth.

The entertainment offered at the Broadway Theatre last evening, comprising serious drama with music, (melodrama in the true sense of the word,) was conceived in a reverent spirit and executed with a gravity of purpose and a degree of artistic skill worthy of respectful attention and cordial approval. Alphonse Daudet's pastoral drama called "L'Arlésienne," involving a study of Provençal character and customs, had been translated in a creditable manner by Charles Henry Meltzer and W. Schutz, and was set upon the stage with three admirably painted pictures of the wet, wide landscape and the quaintly pleasing architecture of the neighborhood of Arles.

The music composed for the play by Georges Bizet, composer of "Carmen," (some of which had already been heard here in the concert room,) was performed under the direction of Anton Seidl, who conducted a larger orchestra than is usually required in a theatre. The singers on the stage were all competent. The music was beautifully rendered and was greatly enjoyed, especially the introduction to Act IV., which seems to announce the tragic dénouement. But consideration of the quality of Bizet's music, which is partly based on Provençal airs, is not needful to an appreciation of the value of the play as public entertainment. It is not of sufficient importance, relatively speaking. It is merely necessary to note that nothing was wanting in that part of the representation; and all minor details were as well looked after. The costumes and "properties" were all helpful to the illusion, and the effects of voices crying in the distance, of the calls of the shepherds far away, and the tinkling of bells were skillfully managed.

Provence is ancient; its people cling to some queer old customs; they are apt to get a bit wild in their merry-making, while their inherent mysticism frequently shows itself in their daily lives. So far as the stage representation of those qualities and characteristics go, one must be interested beforehand in Provence and its people to care much for the play. But it is a familiar saying that the human heart is the same in all ages and climes, and though dramatists and novelists have done their best to prove the saying false, it is still in favor. Upon its "human interest," as the cant term goes, the success of this drama must depend. That is present to an appreciable degree, but perhaps not enough to warrant four acts of talk and song and dance.

Frédéri is the hero. He is a young peasant who loves madly a woman of Arles, who is said to be very beautiful and very wicked, but is never seen, and, consequently, is not a factor in the making of dramatic interest. The spectator at the play cannot let his imagination work freely, because his faculties are concentrated, or ought to be, upon the sights and sounds present and in evidence. Frédéri's position, apart from the absence of his cruel Marco, is similar to that of our old friend Raphael in "The Marble Heart." He loves hopelessly, and tries to forget. He promises to marry a nice, good girl. But the torment is always with him, and it impels him to self-destruction. His suicide is the catastrophe that ends the play.

It is not likely that the suffering of the morbid and demented youth would long compel the respectful attention of an American audience in ordinary circumstances, even if depicted in a wholly sympathetic and convincing way, which it is not at the Broadway Theatre. But, although he is the hero, Frédéri is not the most important personage in "L'Arlésienne." That protagonist is Rose, his mother, the woman who has suffered for him as he (weak-natured and ill-balanced) is incapable of suffering; who has given her youth to him, and as age is beginning to tell upon her, and her love for him is all she has for comfort, is horrified to see that he is drifting to ruin.

She will do anything for him. Her well-spent life may be dishonored, if he will only live and be happy. She watches night after night by his door. She can read his every look. She knows the meaning of every tone in his voice. She uses every argument, employs every device, sanctions every possible righteous fraud to restore him to happiness, but without avail. This is the sympathetic, the powerful, the picturesque, the telling rôle in "L'Arlésienne," and the only one that is acted with any extraordinary degree of skill in the present performance.

The portrayal of Agnes Booth is cast, as might be expected, in a rather formal mold. It would be bettered by a larger freedom of motion, and a greater variety of tone. But it is sympathetic, graceful, intelligible, and, in one or two passages, surprisingly powerful. The mood of Rose when she demands of Françet his sanction to the marriage of Frédéri and the wanton, is wild almost to the point of delirium. The actress scarcely makes the most of that strange, sad scene. But in her denotement of fear and foreboding, affection, surprise, grief, and horror in the last act her admirable skill is well illustrated.

The personal dignity and experience of Charles Kent, an actor whose methods time has chastened, were of value in the rôle of an old but sentimental shepherd, but it may as well be said that the sentiment of Daudet is not the kind of stuff our theatre is to be regenerated with. The legend of the shepherd and his master's wife would make an ordinary American crowd laugh. Mr. Kellerd's "suppressed passion" and hoarse whispering, and the picturesque force of his treatment of his few strong passages, are not to be despised; but he scarcely looks the ingenuous youth.

The "innocent" is rather prettily played by Florence Thornton. The "innocent" in the house, though rather troublesome, is still tolerated as a preserver of good luck. There is a touch of mysticism in the growth of the "innocent's" mind as Frédéri's begins to wane. In the catastrophe the "innocent" has "awakened," and is sane.

Rose Mamai	Agnes Booth
Renaude	Rosa Rand
Vivette	Mary Haines
The Innocent	Florence Thornton
Françet Mamai	Augustus Cook
Balthazar	Charles M. Kent
Mitifio	Walter Craven
Marc	Horace Lewis
Frédéri Mamai	John E. Kellerd

OLGA NETHERSOLE AGAIN.

Her Portrayal of Carmen Seen Last Night at the Garden Theatre.

What is announced as the farewell American tour of Olga Nethersole was begun at the Garden Theatre last evening. "Carmen" was the play. The size and behavior of the audience which filled the house proclaimed the fact that there are still a large number of people who enjoy the sort of thing that Miss Nethersole had to give them. But the ushers, who made most of the noise that led to curtain calls, rather overdid the thing. So, too, did the managers, who permitted the passing up of a half dozen floral pieces across the footlights, for the accomplishment of which a curtain call had to be forced after two calls, at the end of the second act. That was because the ushers were a bit slow in staggering to the front under their weight of floral pieces, and word could not be gotten to the stage manager in time to prevent the premature fall of the curtain. It made an awkward hitch, and emphasized the foolishness of the whole business.

Miss Nethersole herself was the same combined imitation of Carmencita and Calvé as at her previous appearances here, a trifle easier, perhaps, but with the same forced abandon and decided inclination to speak her lines so indistinctly that it was extremely difficult to hear her, with the result that she was only pantomimic to those in the rear half of the house a considerable part of the time. But she held the centre of the stage tenaciously throughout. It was a full meal of caviare, and English caviare at that.

Nathaniel Hartwig was the Don Jose, and a manly looking one, even if he failed to reach the ideal of a Spanish cavalier, and was more like the hero of an English romantic costume play. The burning fervor of a lover of the hot-blooded Latin tribes he missed entirely, but at times in his bewilderment as between sensuous passion and duty, he was in the right key. The combat with swords in the second act with Don Manoel (William Farnum) was of the right sort to satisfy the spectators, who expressed their satisfaction right cordially.

THREE WELL-TRIED PLAYS.

Return of John Drew, Maud Adams, Isabel Irving.

Three plays that had already enjoyed long and profitable runs in this city were put forward again last night for short engagements. John Drew, supported by Maude Adams, appeared at the Harlem Opera House in "Rosemary," and once again the quaint story of the frustrated elopement amused a large audience, while the hopeless passion of the middle-aged baronet for innocent Miss Dolly Cruickshank caused sentimental regret. Parker and Carson's romantic comedy was as well mounted and well acted as it was at the Empire Theatre, and interest in the present engagement is increased by the fact that, after it is finished, John Drew and Maude Adams will not act together again in New York. Next season Miss Adams goes a-starring on her own account.

At the Grand Opera House Edward Rose's remarkably successful dramatization of Anthony Hope's "Prisoner of Zenda" is this week's play, and it is not only set with the fine scenic pictures used on the Lyceum stage last season, and dressed with uncommon richness, but the acting is all spirited, sympathetic, and convincing. Perhaps the best-known member, certainly the best-liked, of Daniel Frohman's traveling company which is concerned in this performance, is Isabel Irving, who last night made her first appearance in New York as Princess Flavia. The triple rôle of the two Princes and Mr. Rassendyll is taken by Howard Gould, a promising young actor, whose good work was noted when he was a member of Mr. Sothern's company. That veteran of the stage, R. F. McClannin, is well placed as Col. Sapt, while as Marshal Strakencz, Mervyn Dallas is exactly in the picture. Important rôles are borne by Walter S. Hale, Arthur Elliott, and Maud Odell.

J. Cheever Goodwin's droll and successful adaptation of an old French vaudeville, "Lost, Strayed or Stolen," is now on view at the Casino. Georgia Caine, Fannie Bulkley, Louis Harrison, and others who were concerned in the performance during the successful run at the Fifth Avenue Theatre early in the season, retain their original rôles, while the chorus is as large as ever, and no pictorial, musical, or terpsichorean detail is lacking.

TRAVESTY AT OLYMPIA.

Mr. Hammerstein's New Burlesque Performed Last Night.

Oscar Hammerstein presented his long-promised burlesque review at the Olympia Music Hall last night. The piece, which the author and composer calls "Mrs. Radley Barton's Ball," serves to introduce a number of good specialties, which help to give some interest to the second and third acts. The scenes are all laid in New York City.

There are three acts, and the scene changes from Mrs. Radley Barton's house to Longacre Square, and thence to the home of Princess Shemay. The music of some of the marches is catchy, and many of the songs are pretty.

The performance is not very interesting until the second act, when some specialties are introduced. A march by girls dressed to represent members of the Police, Postal, Fire, and Street Cleaning Departments was prettily executed, and the clever burlesquing of George W. Monroe and Sam J. Ryan in the principal rôles, excited plenty of laughter. Alice Rose sang a number of songs neatly, and Dorothy Usner was sprightly.

Some of the innovations included a floral fountain and a wire rope walker, who made her entrée in a large champagne bottle, which was slid down a wire rope from one of the upper boxes. If the entire first act and part of the second act were eliminated, the burlesque would prove much more interesting. As it is, it is much too long. The variety bill preceding the burlesque included Auguste Van Biene, the Avalos, and Woodward's trained seals.

"GAYEST MANHATTAN."

The New Burlesque Produced at Koster and Bial's.

"Gayest Manhattan," a vaudeville in three scenes, was presented at Koster & Bial's last night. The opening and principal scene of the piece, in which all of the performers appear, is the Mall in Central Park and is very pretty. The chorus of nursemaids and policemen was very effective, and a dance by Merri Osborne as "a child up to date," who made her appearance in a goat cart, was one of the hits. She also sang some songs in a vivacious style.

Henry E. Dixey, in the rôle of Delsarte Flam, a retired tragedian, is in the habit of giving delsarte lessons to a number of girls, Marguerites and Rosalinds, in the Park, where he encounters Auditorium Shortribs from Chicago, (R. A. Roberts,) and Anheuser Froth of St. Louis, (Robert E. Graham,) and with the assistance of Adamantine Nerve, (Frank B. Blair,) proceeds to show them the town, principally the Stock Exchange and the promenade floor of the music hall. Mr. Dixey's drollery kept the audience in continuous laughter.

Flora Irwin, in the rôle of Totty Shortribs, sang some songs, one, "She Always Does Exactly as She's Told," making a hit. The prettiest effect was the march of a number of girls attired in pretty costumes and representing each of the daily papers. Miss Jenny Henry, a very pretty girl, represented THE NEW YORK TIMES. Whether intentional on Mr. McConnell's part, it was still noticeable that all of the representatives of the "new journalism" wore yellow and purple costumes. The parts of the piece gave little scope, but were all conscientiously acted.

"TANNHAUSER" AT THE OPERA.

Beginning of the Third Week of Mr. Damrosch's Season of Opera in German.

Wagner's Tannhäuser was sung at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, as the initial performance of the third week of Mr. Damrosch's season of opera in German. The young conductor and manager originally planned to give "Das Rheingold" last night in a chronological series of Wagner performances, but the work could not be made ready, and hence the cycle was upset. The "Rheingold" will have to wait now till next week. Perhaps this disturbance of the original plan had some influence on the size of the audience, which was much smaller than it ought to have been, yet not what could be called a "bad house." The performance was a very good one in some respects, and was apparently much enjoyed by the audience. It is hardly necessary at this time to make any extended

comment on the performance, which did not differ in any essential respects from that already reviewed in this paper.

Mr. Kalisch showed the results of last week's overwork in the weariness of his vocal apparatus, but his Tannhäuser was a manly and vigorous interpretation of a rôle whose difficulties are frequently underestimated. Mme. Gadski repeated her lovely impersonation of Elizabeth, a representation which combines excellent singing with the charm of sweet and winsome womanhood. Mr. Mertens sang the music of Wolfram tolerably, but his conception of the part does not seem to be filled with poetry. As for the other members of the cast, they can be praised only for the sincerity of their work. It possessed neither grace nor vocal beauty. The chorus sang vigorously out of tune in the first act, but improved afterward. The orchestra played admirably, and Mr. Damrosch conducted with skill and judgment.

Theatres and Music Halls.

Hoyt's "A Temperance Town" is presented this week at the Murray Hill Theatre. The cast includes Jerge Canfield, George Richards, and others who have been identified with the production from the first. The farce is clever and original, and the performance full of snap.

At the Eden Musée the attractions this week are many and interesting. New views have been added to the Joly cinematograph, which is exhibited every half hour, and many of the waxwork groups have been rearranged and added to with subjects of historical, political, or local interest. The concerts in the Winter Garden by the Koevessy Hungarian Band are very entertaining, and attract large audiences afternoons and evenings to this popular place of entertainment.

An exceptionally attractive programme is given at Keith's Union Square Theatre this week. The bill of entertainment includes a new sketch, entitled "A New Year's Dream," presented by Patrice and "Alf" Hampton. The Abbott sisters also appear in their clever specialty. A new view of the President's inauguration is shown in the American biograph. It represents Gov. Bushnell of Ohio and his staff as they appeared in the parade. Others are Ezra Kendall, the Marco twins, a troupe of Arabs, and the Quaker City Quartet.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

It is announced that Ernst Kraus will positively appear and sing the rôle of Siegfried in that music drama at the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow night.

John B. Schoeffel of the Metropolitan Opera House arrived in New York yesterday from Chicago. Mr. Schoeffel is confident that the opera company will meet with success the remainder of the tour.

Marie Geistinger, the famous German comic actress and singer, is about to revisit this country. It is said that she will reappear in New York April 15, in "Three Pairs of Shoes." Her repertory will also include, "Die Fledermaus," "Die Naeherin," "Theresa Krones," and a new version of the old burletta of "Jenny Lind" called "Marie Geistinger."

The Actors' Society of America will give its first annual performance at the Broadway Theatre May 7. A dramatization of one of Capt. Charles King's novels, by Emma Sheridan Fry and Evelyn Greenleaf Sutherland, will be presented, with a cast selected from the members of the society. The membership of the organization is composed of both men and women, and was formed last year for the purpose of promoting and improving the actors' calling and its conditions by mutual benefit, dramatic, artistic, economic, and social means, and affording facilities for the making of engagements and giving of information with regard to all details of the theatrical business.

COMING ART SALE.

The collection of 125 antique and modern oil paintings formed by Mrs. Sarah M. Kimball of Cleveland, Ohio, will be sold at auction by order of Mrs. Kimball's executor, at the Fifth Avenue auction rooms, where they are now on exhibition, on Thursday and Friday evenings next. Mrs. Kimball bought these paintings during several years of travel abroad. The collection, as a whole, is a curious mixture of good and bad canvases. It contains a few fairly good examples of the modern masters of the Barbizon school and of the younger Italian school, and has several old masters of doubtful quality, which, while no suspicion need necessarily be cast upon their genuineness, are certainly not particularly pleasing examples of the men whom they represent.

Among the best of the canvases shown are two landscapes by Deshayes, very soft and delicate in color, and charming in tone; a good little Van Marcke, "The Bull," splendidly drawn and full of action; two very fair Corots, one "Bord de Riviere," the best; a good little genre by Alvarez, "Baby's Portrait," with clever painting of details, and an excellent story; a Meissonier, "Lieut. Murat," a very fair example; a cattle piece by Melier, too smoothly painted, but full of sunlight, with good tone and color; a little Daubigny, "Summer on the Oise," with lovely sky and sentiment; a strong and good Dupré, "After the Storm"; an unimportant Troyon, "Homeward Bound," and a large and fairly good Jacque, "The Flock," somewhat muddy in color. There is a fair Diaz, a forest scene, a large Rossi, "Reception at the Doge's Palace," clever in composition and with well drawn figures, and a large example of Guinea, "The Slave Buyers," with remarkably good light effect, but hard in color. The model in Thevenot's "Siesta After Bath," a full-length nude—must have been painfully thin.

Of the old masters shown, the best are Kneller's portrait of "A Braganza Princess"; a portrait group, "Lady and Children," hard in color and ugly in composition, attributed to Romney; a stiff and unpleasing portrait of "Lady Russell," and one of "Lord Russell," in which the details of the costume are well painted, both attributed to Sir Peter Lely; a portrait of Rembrandt, from the Palace sale, attributed to Rembrandt; a portrait of "An Admiral," by Sir Joshua Reynolds, which has fine color; Gainesborough's portrait of Sheridan," painted for the Dramatic Club of London and bought at the club sale by Mrs. Scott Siddons, which has fine expression, warm flesh coloring, and fine painting of the red coat and waistcoat, and Sir Thomas Lawrence's portrait of "Lord Clarendon." There are also a portrait of "Admiral Von Tromp," by John Riley; a large canvas, "Salome with the Head of John the Baptist," attributed to Carlo Dolci, and a large and certainly impressive portrait of Titian attributed to Titian himself, and which comes from the collection of the King of Holland.

A VICTORY FOR HAVEMEYER.

The Woolson Spice Company May Conduct Its Own Business.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 22.—Judge Morris to-day handed down his decision in the petition of Arbuckle Brothers of New York and Thomas J. Kuhn of Cleveland for a receiver for the Woolson Spice Company. The temporary order restraining the Woolson Company from making further reductions in the price of coffee was dissolved, the application for a receiver was denied, and the defendants' demurrer was sustained.

The petitioners set up that the Woolson Company had been bought by the Sugar Trust and was being used by the trust as a means of driving Arbuckle Brothers out of the sugar business. In support of this proposition it was alleged that the company's plant was being operated at a loss in order to undersell Arbuckle Brothers in the coffee business.

The court took the ground that the Directors of the Woolson Company had not exceeded their authority in what they had done since the change of ownership, and also held that it had not been shown that they had operated the company's plant in an unbusinesslike way.

SUES THE HOCKING VALLEY.

Action Brought by the Central Trust Company of New York.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 22.—The Central Trust Company of New York brought suit in the United States Circuit Court, in this city, to-day against the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company to foreclose a mortgage—$14,500,000—given in 1881.

The Hocking Coal and Railway Company and the Knickerbocker and Atlantic Trust Companies are made parties defendant, J. H. Devereaux having transferred a $2,000,000 mortgage to the Knickerbocker, and the Atlantic holding a $1,750,000 car bond mortgage.

The suit is based upon the allegation that the railroad company is insolvent, having defaulted in the payment of $200,000 interest, due March 1.

THE WILLIAM I. CENTENARY

Germany's Emperor Unveils the Monument Erected to His Grandfather.

A HOLIDAY FOR THE EMPIRE.

The Ceremonies in Berlin Performed in the Presence of Great Crowds—A Description of the Monument to William I.

BERLIN, March 22.—The celebration of the centenary of Emperor William I., who was born March 22, 1797, began to-day, and was observed throughout Germany as a national holiday.

The programme was carried out without alteration. At 10:30 A. M. the Emperor, on horseback, wearing the uniform of a Colonel of the Guard du Corps, with a black cuirass, his breast glittering with insignia of various orders, left the castle and at the head of the Guards marched to the old Kaiser Wilhelm Palace, where the Guards received the colors which were deposited there yesterday. From the palace the Guards, with the Emperor still at their head, marched to the Brandenburg Gate in front of the troops of the garrison, which were aligned from the Lustgarten to the Brandenburg Gate. At this point the Kaiser, with the Guards, headed the troops and marched to the monument, where the troops were massed to the right and left.

Upon arriving at the monument the Emperor saluted the Empress, Empress Frederick, the Prince Regent of Bavaria, the Kings of Saxony and Wurtemberg, and the Grand Dukes of Baden and Hesse, who were seated under a canopy in front of the monument. Drums and bugles then sounded the signal for prayer, after which Chief Intendant Faber delivered an oration. Another prayer followed, and the Emperor in a stentorian voice gave to the troops the command, "Present arms!" Then, turning toward the monument, where a number of marines with the unveiling cords in their hands were awaiting the signal, the Kaiser shouted "Unveil," when down came the canvas coverings and the colossal monument to the old Kaiser Wilhelm I. was disclosed. As the covers fell a salute of 101 guns began, the bells throughout the city were rung, the bands played, and the vast crowds everywhere assembled cheered tremendously for many minutes.

After the unveiling the Emperor advanced and saluted the monument, and was followed by the Empress, Empress Frederick, the Prince Regent of Bavaria, the King of Saxony, the Grand Duke of Baden, the Grand Duke of Hesse, &c., in the order named, all of whom deposited wreaths at the foot of the monument. After this ceremony a similar one was performed by deputations from the Austrian hussars and Russian infantry. The Empresses, the sovereigns, and the Grand Dukes returned to the canopy, when the review of the troops began, the Emperor standing at the foot of the monument.

The crowds in the vicinity of the monument were so great that several accidents occurred, and a number of women and children fainted from the effects of the fearful crushing to which they were subjected; but there were no fatalities. All of the officials wore the new Kaiser Wilhelm I. medal.

The illumination of the city to-night was indescribably brilliant. The castle was a most beautiful sight, the whole structure being outlined with dazzling light. Bonfires were blazing in the open spaces, and many searchlights were used to add to the brilliant spectacle. Almost every house and every window was illuminated, the people vying with each other in their attempts to show by this means their loyalty to the memory of old Emperor William. Nowhere was there the slightest sign of disorder.

At 8 o'clock there was a gala performance at the Opera House, which was attended by the Emperor and Empress and the visiting royalties. The play presented was "Willehalm," a melodrama, by Wildenbruch. The house was decorated with Maréchal Niel and La France roses and a myriad of electric fairy lamps. Emperor William, who was especially pleased with the exquisite appearance of the house, summoned Director Pierson to the imperial box and personally expressed to him his satisfaction.

The monument to Emperor William I. consists of a long colonnade, with small pavilions, the domes of which rest on columns at either end. This structure serves as the frame for the monument proper, which stands in its centre. The pedestal, as well as the colonnade, is of polished granite. All the statues, including the equestrian one of the Emperor, are of bronze. The monument is flanked at the four corners by figures of victory standing on globes of the world.

The Emperor is on horseback in full uniform, with the cape of his great coat thrown back over his shoulders. In one hand he holds a Field Marshal's baton. The horse is walking, led by the Goddess of Peace, whose right hand grasps the bridle; in the left she bears the palm. In the colonnade and the pavilions are numerous niches, in which it is planned to place statues of all the celebrated Generals and supporters of the Emperor. The sides of the pedestal are adorned with reliefs of an allegorical character, the figures of which are life size.

On the front of the pedestal is the inscription:

William the Great, German Emperor,
King of Prussia,
1861-1888.

On the rear of the pedestal is inscribed: "With gratitude and faithful love, the German people."

With Living Pictures.

The centenary of the birth of Emperor William I. was celebrated at the Irving Place German Theatre last night by the exhibition of living pictures of historical events. The first picture represented Queen Louise and Prince William at their meeting after the famous battle of Jena. The second reproduced the scene of the presentation by King Frederick William III. of the Iron Cross to the Prince. The others were "Crowning of the King in Königsberg," "King William and the Benedetti," "Moltke Announcing the Victory of Gravelotte," "Emperor William and Napoleon III. at Sedan," "Proclamation of the King in Versailles," and the "Public Celebration of the Birth of Emperor William II."

Berated by John Most.

Webster Hall in East Eleventh Street was crowded with Anarchists last evening to hear their speakers attack the memory of the German Emperor, William I., whose 100th birthday was celebrated over Germany and by the loyal Germans in the United States. John Most, the principal speaker, said he could not understand how it was that German refugees here from German tyranny could celebrate a tyrant's birthday, and prate about their admiration for German institutions, and then go to Germany and pay their respects to Bismarck and to that young windbag, the present Emperor. As far as he himself, Most, was concerned, although he considered the United States a poor Republic where money bags reigned, yet he preferred the worst republic to the best monarchy going.

BRITISH STEAMERS WRECKED.

The Crews of Both Fortunately Saved from Death.

LONDON, March 22.—The British steamer Salado, from Newport, England, March —, for Buenos Ayres, has been wrecked off Lundy Island. All on board the steamer reached the shore in safety.

The Salado was a steel, schooner-rigged, screw steamer, 1,405 net, and 2,188 gross tonnage. She was 277 feet long, 39 feet beam, and 18.2 feet deep. She was built at Middlesborough in 1890, and was owned by the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway Company, limited. (A. Holland & Co.,) Buenos Ayres.

The British steamer Editor, from Pernambuco, Feb. 28, for Liverpool, has been totally wrecked off South Stack Light, near Holyhead. All of her crew were saved.

The Editor was a screw steamer, built of steel, with five compartments, of 1,039 tons net and 1,618 tons gross. She was built at Stockton in 1885, was 250 feet long, 33.9 feet beam, and 15.1 feet depth of hold. She was owned by the Charente Steamship Company, (T. & J. Harrison,) Liverpool.

FOR THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

A New Captain General Appointed by Spain.

LONDON, March 22.—A dispatch from Madrid to the Central News says that Gen. Primo de Rivera, Captain General of Madrid, has been appointed to succeed Gen. Polavieja, Captain General of the Philippine Islands, who is to be invalided home.

Gen. Polavieja is disgusted with the lack of support furnished him by the Government in his attempts to crush the rebellion in the islands.

The nomination of Gen. Primo de Rivera as his successor has created a bad impression, as he is regarded as wanting in energy.

A PANAMA CANAL STRIKE.

Police Kept Under Arms to Prevent Serious Trouble.

COLON, Colombia, March 22.—There is a general strike among the negroes who were employed on the canal works at Culebra. Many of the strikers have arrived here. These men are under contract, and the authorities will attempt to compel them to return to Culebra. It is feared that trouble will result when the attempt is made, as the negroes are apparently determined not to go back to work.

Large numbers of the canal laborers, especially those brought from Jamaica, are anxiously seeking to return to their homes. They claim that the canal company is not observing the terms of the contract, and that they therefore have a perfect right to quit work.

The situation is so critical that the police here are kept under arms.

ANTI-JEW MOB IN VIENNA.

They Attack Hebrews Until Dispersed by the Police.

VIENNA, March 22.—The victories in this city of the Christian Socialists in the elections for members of the Reichsrath have made them impatient of defeat in any direction, and to-day they gave a very pronounced disapproval of the election of a Liberal in the Second Ward of Vienna.

The Christian Socialists, which party includes all the Jew baiters under the leadership of the notorious Dr. Lueger, were indignant when they learned of the defeat of their candidate, and to give vent to their ill-feeling a large crowd, composed principally of anti-Semites, made attacks upon the stores kept by Jews in the district. They smashed windows and assaulted several of the shopkeepers, three of whom were seriously injured.

The crowd had things all their own way for a time, but the police suddenly swooped down upon them, and, after arresting fifty of the more demonstrative of the rioters, dispersed the mob.

INTRODUCED TO THE POPE,

United States Sailors Blessed by His Holiness.

ROME, March 22.—Detachments of sailors from the crews of the United States cruisers San Francisco and Cincinnati of the European squadron were present at the celebration of mass at the Vatican to-day, and after the services the officers and sailors of the two ships were presented to the Pope by Mgr. O'Connell, rector of the American College. The men defiled, and kissed the hand of his Holiness as they passed before him.

The Pope then addressed the officers and sailors, saying:

"I have celebrated mass for the people of America and have prayed for their prosperity and for the prosperity of the American marine." Continuing, his Holiness charged the officers and sailors to bear his benediction and sympathies to the people of the United States. The sailors expressed their appreciation of the Pope's remarks with vociferous and enthusiastic "hurrahs."

SANTA LUCIA'S DEFENSES.

The Bill to Increase Them Passed in Spite of John Dillon's Protest.

LONDON, March 22.—During the debate on the Military Works bill in the House, John Dillon, the leader of the anti-Parnellites, protested against the proposed expenditure of £250,000 upon military works on the Island of Santa Lucia, which, he said, was the hall door of the United States, with which nation there was no likelihood of war. At any rate, Mr. Dillon declared, the fact that Great Britain proposed spending such a sum of money on military preparations in Santa Lucia showed the lack of sincerity on the part of the Government respecting the Anglo-American arbitration treaty.

Sir Charles Dilke, one of the Radical leaders, defended the proposal of the Government. The work, he said, had been really delayed too long. It had no conceivable connection with the relations of Great Britain and the United States.

The bill including the vote for the works in Santa Lucia then passed the committee stage.

FOUNDER OF "LE CHAT NOIR."

The Death of M. Salis, the French Restaurateur, in Paris.

PARIS, March 22.—M. Salis, founder of "Le Chat Noir," is dead.

M. Salis was well known, at least by sight, to many Americans, as the proprietor of the restaurant known as "Le Chat Noir." The history of this café is in affinity with the history of French literature during the latter half of this century. Here Alfred de Musset, Alphonse Daudet, and the frères de Goncourt assembled to write verses and eat their dinners, including wine, for 20 sous. Here Guy de Maupassant came nightly, brooding alone, at a table apart from the others. Paul Verlaine wrote verses here, seated at a marble table, with ink and a bottle of wine before him, and a quill pen in his hand.

The connection of M. Salis with Le Chat Noir began about fifteen years ago. He bought the café and spent 50,000 francs in decorating it. Upon the walls he fixed sketches, studies chiefly of heads, done in youth by men who afterward became famous. He bought marbles and bronzes and disposed them effectively about his rooms. Then he advertised his café and its traditions in the papers chiefly read by foreign travelers, and raised the price of his dinner to 5 francs, and the Black Cat prospered. A few literary men still came among the tourists, and it was in Le Chat Noir that the members of the modern school, the symbolists, were wont to gather. M. Salis was a good host and a man of sufficient personality to suppress too flagrant outbursts of spirits, which were not rare. Eventually the restaurant fell into disrepute, and a few months ago M. Salis sold it.

A paper, Le Chat Noir, which he started, also failed, and was sold, and M. Salis announced that he was going to St. Petersburg to start another restaurant. This, however, he never accomplished.

The Monte Carlo Regatta.

MONTE CARLO, March 22.—The large raters did not start in the Monte Carlo regatta to-day, and there was only one race in which the small raters competed. The weather was bright and sunny and there was a light easterly breeze. The race was won by the Samphire, owned by Col. A. Paget and Mr. Ogden Goelet, which beat the French yachts Luciole and Malgretout.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

MADRID, March 22.—A dispatch from Manila says that Gen. Polavieja, Governor General of the Philippine Islands, is ill with malarial fever.

LONDON, March 22.—Michael Davitt, member of Parliament for South Mayo, and the Right Hon. Walter H. Long, member of Parliament, President of the Board of Agriculture, are suffering from influenza and are confined to their rooms.

ROME, March 22.—As the result of yesterday's elections for members of the Chamber of Deputies, it is now known that 297 Ministerialists, 70 Constitutional Opposition candidates, 17 Radicals, and 16 Socialists have been chosen. In forty-seven districts reballots will be necessary.

LONDON, March 22.—Steamer Lake Ontario, (Br.,) Capt. Campbell, from St. John, N. B., which arrived at Liverpool to-day, reports that on March 18, in latitude 49 north, longitude 26 west, she passed the steamer Menemsha, Capt. Chadwick, from Swansea, March 12, for New York, hove to and apparently disabled. The Menemsha signaled that she did not require assistance.

WAXEN BEAUTIES ON VIEW

A Miniature Society, Stylishly Attired, Is Displayed at the Second ModDoll Show.

ADMIRED BY SOCIAL LEADERS.

Exhibition Is for the Benefit of the Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Hospital, and May Become an Annual Event—Prizes for Best Costumes.

A miniature society in wax entertained in the large ballroom of the Waldorf yesterday afternoon, and the participants in the waxen event rivaled the gatherings of New York's social circles in beauty and stylishness of costume. It was the opening of the second Model Doll Show, in aid of the Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Hospital, and the waxen beauties were inspected by nearly 2,000 persons.

The opening of the show, which continues through the week, was observed by a private view yesterday, for which the patronesses had sent out 2,000 invitations. Social features consequently were predominant during the afternoon.

Beneath the social and charitable character of the doll show, a purpose of different nature inspired the managers. They hope to prove that American modistes and costume designers can supply gowns and costumes more attractive and novel than those from Paris or Vienna, and that women in society after inspecting the little ladies at the show will prefer to order of home dressmakers rather than send abroad for designs in no way superior.

Lines of booths, each covered with arched bands of laurel, were arranged in the large ballroom, and were occupied by one or more of the waxen belles. All the figures are about half life size, skillfully modeled, and with beautiful faces. They pose with haughty mien and gaze with a patrician indifference at the crowd of curious spectators. In the centre of the square of booths is the "Lily Nymph," the life-size head and shoulders of a creamy beauty within the petals of a huge lily. By an electrical contrivance the petals slowly close and unfold, and the eyelids of the nymph droop in unison.

Around the lily are a miniature horseman and lady mounted on prancing chargers, both clad in the latest style of riding garb. Near them is a young lady speeding on a bicycle that "Peter the Small" could ride. She wears a natty costume, and is a centre of attraction for the athletic young women. It is a bright colored creation in plaid and scarlet, with a divided skirt, cut on lines adapted for its use on the wheel. A coaching collar, linen stock tie, high bicycle boots, and Alpine hat of brown are accessories of the costume.

Col. Albert A. Pope has offered a prize of $100 for the best bicycle gown, and the young lady on the wheel has a good chance of winning it. Prizes of a similar amount have been offered by Mrs. William C. Whitney for the most beautiful dinner and ball gown, Mrs. Bradley Martin for the finest street gown, and by Mrs. Herman Oelrichs for the best garden party dress.

For the ball gown the favorite is a creation of Nile green chiffon over spangled mousseline de soie. The skirt is trimmed with rosebuds and the waist is much plaited, with spangled collar. A walking costume of cadet blue, lined with old rose, white broadcloth collar, with gold trimmings, and hat of red straw, with wings, is greatly admired.

Other ball gowns, street costumes, and garden-party dresses shown are of attractive designs and harmonizing tints, all so excellent that the task of the judges must needs be a difficult one. The committees to award the prizes are not yet selected, but the prize winners are to be announced about the middle of the week.

Arthur Turnure has been in charge, and the patronesses are among the leaders in the social world. Some of them are Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Francis Delafield, Mrs. J. Frederic Kernochan, Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. John W. Minturn, Mrs. Charles A. Post, Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart, Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, and Mrs. John R. Drexel.

It has been decided that half the proceeds of the exhibition will be reserved to make the Model Doll Show an annual event. The patronesses hope to make it as important in future years as the Horse Show. The other half goes to the Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Hospital, which is nearing completion on East Sixteenth Street.

Music by the Waldorf orchestra and a tea under the charge of a number of the patronesses were pleasant features of the private view yesterday. At the tea tables were Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Arthur Welman, Mrs. Arthur Turnure, Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, Mrs. Frederic H. Benedict, and Mrs. Henry D. Babcock.

Some of the many visitors were Mrs. Grenville Snelling, Mrs. Gertrude Van Courtlandt Hamilton, Mrs. J. Wells Champney, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart, Miss Virginia Fair, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, and Miss Atherton Blight.

MR. CLEVELAND IN PRINCETON.

The Ex-President and His Wife to Meet Their Neighbors at a Tea.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 22.—The formal introduction of ex-President Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland into Princeton society will take place to-morrow afternoon at a tea to be given in their honor by President Patton and Mrs. Patton at Prospect from 4 to 6 o'clock. About 250 invitations have been issued for the occasion.

LOUISE BALDWIN MARRIED.

She Was a Concert Singer Before Her First Wedding.

BOSTON, Mass., March 22.—Cards have been received in this city announcing the marriage of Louise Baldwin and Alberto Randegger, which took place in London March 11.

The bride was well known as a concert singer before her marriage to Leland T. Powers, the impersonator, in 1888, and also sung in churches in this city, in Worcester, and in Troy, N. Y. She married Powers in 1888. The marriage was not a happy one, and in June, 1895, Mr. Powers sued for divorce, which was granted, after a trial of about one week's duration, in the course of which the name of Signor Randegger was brought in.

A short time after the divorce Mr. Powers was married to Miss Daisy Hoyt of Somerville, who had been his pupil for some time previously.

Enjoyed Monologues and Music.

Miss Beatrice Herford, the clever monologue artist, who is about to return to London, gave an entertainment at the Waldorf yesterday afternoon. With her excellent mimicry and sympathetic interpretation Miss Herford gave a number of charming impersonations that were enthusiastically received. She was assisted in the programme by the brilliant young pianiste, Miss Augusta Glose, whose playing of several difficult selections was warmly commended. The selections were from the works of Liszt, Chopin, and Rubinstein. Miss Glose also played with marked skill the Bach-Joseffy gavotte for the left hand only. Miss Herford, assisted by Miss Glose, will give another entertainment at the Waldorf on Thursday.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. George R. Schieffelin gave a dinner party last night at her residence, 8 East Forty-fifth Street. Covers were laid for sixteen.

The members of the New York City Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution met at Sherry's yesterday afternoon. William H. Abbott delivered an interesting lecture on "Heraldry."

The first of the series of Lenten musicales by W. H. Barber, assisted by other well-known musicians, was given at the Hotel Majestic yesterday afternoon. A large audience listened to a bright musical programme.

NEWPORT COTTAGE RENTED.

W. E. D. Stokes Leases the James Gordon Bennett Place.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 22.—W. E. D. Stokes of New York has leased the charming place of James Gordon Bennett, on Belleview Avenue, directly opposite the Casino.

The house is of stone, elegantly furnished and appointed, and the grounds, though not spacious, are picturesque and have a famous grapery upon them. Calvin S. Brice and family occupied the house during the seasons of 1890 and 1891, and Mr. Brice desired to purchase it, but Mr. Bennett declined his offer. The house has had no other occupants than the Brices since the owner used it more than ten years ago.

The rental price is said to be in the neighborhood of $10,000. Mr. and Mrs. Stokes never have passed a season here.

MR. SLOANE REPORTED BETTER

Encouraging News Came to His Friends from Jekyl Island.

John Sloane of this city has been ill at Jekyl Island, off Brunswick, Ga., for nearly a month, and a few days ago his case was considered so serious that his family physician, Dr. James W. McLane, was summoned to his bedside. The sick man's son William, accompanied by Dr. McLane and two trained nurses, left New York for Jekyl Island last Friday evening.

Word was received by friends here last Sunday that Mr. Sloane was critically ill with pneumonia. A telegram was received yesterday, however, at the store of W. J. Sloane, saying that the patient had passed a comfortable night and that his condition was more favorable. Mr. Sloane's wife and daughter Evelyn have been with him ever since he went to Jekyl Island. Although he has not been in robust health for a year or more, Mr. Sloane insisted upon attending to his extensive business affairs until the middle of last month, when he was obliged to stop and take a rest.

Ernest Schelling's Recital.

Ernest Schelling, a young pianist of promise, made his first appearance before a New York audience at a recital in the Waldorf smaller ballroom yesterday afternoon and was favorably received. Miss Marguerite Hall and Louis von Gaertner were to have assisted Mr. Schelling, but were unable to be present, and their places were filled by Miss Geraldine Morgan and Heinrich Meyn. Among the pieces played by Mr. Schelling were Liszt's "Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 11," "Capriccio and Intermezzo," Johannes Brahms, and "Etude Mignonne," by Edward Schuett.

Election Contests Argued.

Arguments on the applications for a recount of the votes in the Tenth and Twenty-sixth Assembly Districts were heard at the Manhattan Hotel yesterday in executive session by the Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections. The committee is expected to announce its decision Saturday. It was said after the hearing that the report will favor the sitting Assemblymen, Andrews and Sullivan.

Hempstead's Water Supply.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., March 22.—Four wells, with a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons of water, are to be constructed at the village water works here. They will sunk to a depth of sixty feet. Four million gallons will then be the daily capacity of the plant.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles E. Lord.

Charles E. Lord, for many years a member of the city staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES, died at the home of his father, the Rev. Edward Lord, at Patchogue, L. I., Sunday night. Mr. Lord's health began to fail about two years ago, and continued to fail until consumption developed. With rare pluck he kept upon his feet and at his work until three weeks ago, when he went to his father's home in search of rest.

The death of Mr. Lord takes away from the ranks of his co-workers a man whom each and all of them liked for his manly, upright nature, his never-failing amiability, and his genial companionableness. He had a wide circle of acquaintances in this city and Brooklyn, and was welcomed wherever he went.

Mr. Lord was born in Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., May 21, 1860. He was graduated from Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., and soon afterward found employment as a reporter for The Tribune of this city. From that newspaper Mr. Lord came to THE NEW YORK TIMES about 1892, and has since remained in the service of this journal.

He was a brother of Chester S. Lord, managing editor of The New York Sun, and recently appointed a Regent of the University of the State of New York, and of Mrs. C. P. W. Merritt, wife of Dr. Merritt, who is widely known as a missionary to China.

The funeral will be held in Patchogue tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Archibald Gracie King.

Archibald Gracie King, the senior member of the banking firm of James G. King's Sons, died last Sunday at his residence, Highwood Bluff, Weehawken, N. J. Mr. King was born July, 1821, in this city, and received his preliminary education in England, where his father, James Gore King, was residing. In accordance with a family custom, he was then sent to Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., where his father and grandfather, Rufus King, were educated.

Mr. King was graduated at the age of twenty-two, and was admitted to membership in the old firm of James G. King & Sons, bankers. Two years later he married Miss Elizabeth Duer, daughter of the late President Duer of Columbia College and a descendant of the famous Lady "Kitty" Duer. On the death of his father, in 1853, Mr. King became senior partner in the firm of James G. King's Sons, and continued to be its active head until two years ago, when he retired from business on account of failing health.

Mr. King was President of the Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks and Others, founded by his father. He was a charter member of the National Academy of Design, and a member of the Union Club and Down Town Association. He is survived by his widow, a son, Frederick Gore, and two daughters, Mrs. Frederic Bronson and Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer.

Thomas Scott Lambert.

Dr. Thomas Scott Lambert of this city, who died last Sunday at Stamford, Conn., was widely known several years ago as a writer and lecturer on educational and physiological topics. "Lambert's Anatomy" was a textbook in the public schools of various large cities between thirty and forty years ago. Thomas S. Lambert was born near Boston, Mass., on May 22, 1819; was educated at Williams College, and took his degree in medicine at Castleton, Vt. He became a specialist in anatomy and physiology, and spent the greater part of his life in lecturing on those subjects. He published his textbook on anatomy about forty-five years ago, and in recent years he undertook to revise that work, but his mental faculties became impaired by overwork, and he spent the latter part of his life in a quiet retreat in Stamford. For several years Dr. Lambert had a residence in Peekskill, and about nineteen years ago he came to New York with his family. Mrs. Lambert and one son, Charles B., survive him.

Angus McIntosh Williamson.

Angus McIntosh Williamson of Philadelphia died of pneumonia in this city yesterday at the home of his son, W. B. Williamson, 1,723 Madison Avenue, where he had been visiting.

He was born at Cromarty, Scotland, Jan. 1, 1816. At the age of sixteen he came to this country and went to Baltimore, where eventually he established a large business in carriage building. He enlisted in the Confederate Army and served with it for four years, rising to the rank of Colonel. He retired from active business twenty years ago and changed his residence from Baltimore to Philadelphia. In 1882 he invented the Williamson rubber cushion carriage wheel.

His wife, who survives him and to whom he was married in 1841, was formerly Elizabeth Ann Reeves of Baltimore. He also leaves three sons and four daughters. The funeral will take place in Philadelphia on Wednesday.

Capt. Axel Smedberg Adams.

Capt. Axel Smedberg Adams, whose death occurred in Chicago, was born in New York nearly sixty years ago. His grandfather was considered one of the wealthy men of New York City fifty years ago. His father, William Adams, was a well-to-do business man. Capt. Adams won his title in the cavalry service in the latter part of the civil war, and after the war he was stationed at various army posts in the West. He resigned his commission after a few years of army life and became an expert accountant. He lived a short time in Oil City, Penn., and then in Chicago. He was unmarried. He died suddenly, being picked up on the street unconscious. The Loyal Legion in Chicago gained the consent of his friends to bury him there with military honors.

John Churchill.

Col. John Churchill, owner of the celebrated "Churchill Downs," died Sunday at Louisville, Ky., aged seventy-eight years. He left an estate valued at $750,000, all of which goes, it is supposed, to his wife and children.

The "Churchill Downs" is the name of a magnificent place near Lexington, on which the Kentucky Derby has been run for years. Because of this association with the principal annual racing event of Kentucky, the "Downs" has become famous in the annals of the turf.

Col. Churchill was not, however, a racing man, nor a horse-breeder.

Dr. Douglass Ewell.

Dr. Douglass Ewell of the Roosevelt Hospital staff and also a demonstrator of anatomy at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, died yesterday of pneumonia after a brief illness, at his apartment in The Langham, 661 Fifth Avenue. He was thirty years old and was unmarried.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES EDGAR GARRISON of Madison, N. J., formerly a business man of Summit, N. J., died Sunday, aged seventy-eight years.

DAVID ANDERSON, an Alderman of Chester, Penn., and a former baseball pitcher of repute, died yesterday. He was thirty-eight years of age, and in 1890 was a member of the Philadelphia National League Club. Since that year he played on minor teams.

J. GREENWOOD SNELLING, for many years Treasurer of the Baptist Home Mission Society, died Saturday at his home, 47 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street. He was born in Boston, Mass., in 1835. He leaves a wife and several children. The funeral services will be held to-morrow at 10 A. M. at the house.

ELISHA CARPENTER, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court, died at his home in Hartford yesterday, aged seventy-three years. He was born in Ashford, Conn., in 1824, and prior to his appointment to the bench had held the positions of Judge of Probate and State Attorney and was a member of the State Senate for two terms, 1857 and 1858. In 1861 he represented the town of Killingly in the lower house. He was a Judge of the Sperior Court in 1861, and from 1865 to 1894 he was on the Supreme Court bench. He was twice married. His second wife and five children survive him.

Commodore ROSWELL WILLIAM HOLMES, owner and proprietor of the Temperance Home Hotel at Saratoga, died there yesterday after a brief illness. He was born in Philadelphia Nov. 22, 1826, and was the son of the banker Roswell Holmes. In his early years he cruised in the Mediterranean Sea for the benefit of his health. He was Commodore of the Bayonne Yacht Club and was one of the original members of the Brooklyn Yacht Club. He built several business blocks in Newark, the Windsor Hotel in Orange, N. J., and the Temperance Home Hotel in Saratoga. Four children survive him.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Parker's Hair Balsam is the favorite for dressing the hair and renewing its life and color. PARKER'S GINGER TONIC cures inward pains

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. E. & W. E. & W.
The new collar. "MENLO."

MARRIED.

SCHERMERHORN—COSTER.—At Grace Church, Tuesday, March 16, by the Rev. Dr. Huntington, Alfred E. Schermerhorn to Elizabeth Mary, youngest daughter of the late Charles R. Coster.

DIED.

ADAMS.—On Thursday, March 18, at Chicago, Ill., Axel Smedberg, son of the late William and Agnes Adams.

ADAMS.—On Monday, March 22, 1897, at Palatka, Fla., Ada Adams, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Adams of East Orange, N. J.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

DODD.—On Saturday evening, March 20, Rachel Hoe, wife of Moses W. Dodd, in her eightieth year.
Funeral services will be held in the Presbyterian Church, on University Place, corner of 10th St., on Tuesday noon at 12:30. Interment at Bloomfield, N. J.

EWELL.—At his late residence, 661 5th Av., on Monday, March 22, Douglass Ewell, M. D., son of Jennie K. and the late John Newton Ewell, in the 30th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

FARLEE.—On March 21, at his residence, 50 West 46th St., George W. Farlee, in his 65th year.
Funeral services at the residence Wednesday, March 24, at 11 o'clock A. M.

GELSTON.—On Sunday afternoon, March 21, 1897, William J. Gelston.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 306 Clinton Av., Brooklyn,

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York,
State and James Streets, Albany.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

HAVEN & STOUT
BANKERS & BROKERS
2 Exchange Court, New York.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Margin Accounts. Investment Securities.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - $2,000,000
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
subject to check or on certificate.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.
DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock. Charles R. Henderson,
George F. Baker, Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George S. Bowdoin, Augustus D. Juilliard,
August Belmont, James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell, Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R Gillette, Alexander E. Orr,
Robert Goelet, Walter G. Oakman,
G. G. Haven, Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman, H. McK. Twombly,
R. Somers Hayes, Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
William C. Whitney.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK
OF
THE METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY (of Chicago.)

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests and to prepare a plan of reorganization. Holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, or the American Loan and Trust Company, 53 State Street, Boston, under an agreement dated January 30, 1897. Negotiable certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY on and after Tuesday, February 2, 1897.

Dated New York, January 30, 1897.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE, } Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street.

Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company,
23 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, February 25, 1897.

In view of the appointment of a Receiver and the default admitted by the Company to be inevitable in payment of coupons due March 1st, 1897, on its Five Per Cent. Bonds, holders of ALL CLASSES OF BONDS of said Company are invited to deposit same with us, for mutual protection.

A suitable agreement looking to the reorganization of the property, if necessary, will be prepared and submitted to all depositors for approval. Pending a determination in this respect, we are prepared to advance $25 on each $1,000 5 per cent. bond deposited with us.

Negotiable receipts will be issued for bonds deposited, for which in due course a quotation on the New York Stock Exchange will be asked.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,

CINCINNATI, Nov. 2, 1896.
THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C. L. St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account, of November 1, 1896, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz., 197, 860, 166, 1,078, 126, 878, 29, have been drawen for such purpose, and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the 1st day of May, 1897, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks, with few exceptions, weaker.

Less than 200,000 shares were traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and changes, as a rule, were declines. In some conspicuous quarters there seemed to be free sales of long stock, though professional bear speculators figured in the making of the market.

***

New York Central and Chicago Gas, as exceptions to the general rule of declines, scored advances of more than a point each, both reaching prices higher than they have touched for a long while. The strength in New York Central represents anticipation of developments in its bond-refunding plans, along the lines of Lake Shore's recent accomplishment. It is semi-officially stated that formal statements of the arrangement for gaining this advantage for New York Central will be made public very soon.

***

In Chicago Gas strength seemed to come from inside buying. An interest formerly identified with the property, but which for some time past has been holding aloof, seems now to have become persuaded that it is profitable to renew relations with the company's fortunes. The fact that the Chicago Gas Company is now paying dividends which current earnings show can be readily maintained has influence in making friends for the property out of former critics and opponents.

***

The largest net change of the day was in Jersey Central, a decline of nearly 2 points compared with the closing price of Saturday. This included a recovery of 1 point, for during the activity of the day the quotation fell from above 91 to about 88, the closing price being 89. A premium bid for the use of stock would seem to indicate an extension of the short interest, but such evidences are not always to be trusted, manipulators having facilities for simulating short interests, even when long stock is being largely marketed.

***

Many rumors go the rounds regarding Jersey Central affairs. Some of them are evident inventions. The only developments which have come into Jersey Central of any consequence whatever are those developments which have to do with the company's own official reports. Those official reports show that Jersey Central has on its own account a floating debt of $4,000,000, and against its subordinate company, the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, an additional floating debt of over $7,000,000. Combined, this floating debt is between $11,000,000 and $12,000,000. It is not disclosed where so vast a debt of its character can be carried, for it involves extraordinary strength to financier such a great current liability when, as in the Jersey Central's case, there are not securities available on which so extensively to borrow. On a basis of 5 per cent. interest this floating debt makes a fixed annual charge of more than $500,000 against the Jersey Central Company.

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Excepting Sugar Trust, practically all of the industrial stocks were weak yesterday in contrast with the strength shown by Chicago Gas. Leather Trust preferred dropped a point, as did also Rubber preferred and Illinois Steel. In Rubber and in Illinois Steel, however, transactions were small—each less than 1,000 shares—and quotations consequently were not considered significant. In Leather Trust, about 3,000 shares of the preferred stock being traded in the drop was regarded as of more consequence.

***

Government bonds closed ⅛ lower for the fives and fours, 1925. There were sales of $10,000 fours, 1925, registered, at 123¼, and $25,000 do., coupon, at 123½.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sug. Refs	⅝	Col., H. V. & Tol.	½
Bay State Gas	½	N. Y. Central	1½
Central Pacific	⅝	P. & R. 1st pf., w. I.	½
Chicago Gas	1½	St. P. & Omaha	½

Stocks Declined.

C., B. & Q.	⅝	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	1⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Ont. Mining	1
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	Pullman Car	1
Ill. Steel Co.	1½	St. L. Southwest. pf.	½
Lake Shore	1	U. S. Leather pf.	1
N. Y. Central	1⅜	U. S. Rubber	½
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	1⅝

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cons. Gas, Chi. 1st	1	Ohio Southern 1st	1
Kent. Central 4s	1	St. P. & Omaha con.	1
Lehigh & W. B. 5s	2		

Bonds Declined.

Brook. W. & W. 5s	2½	Ohio & Miss. 2d	1
Cent. of N. J. gen. r.	2¼	Pitts. & West. 1st	1½
Long Is. gen. 5s	1	Wis. Central 1st, t. r.	1
Mo. Pacific con.	4		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, 3½ per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3⅞@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $65,195,764; balances, $3,634,678; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $439,685.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent. Discount rate in open market, 1⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market quiet and firm. Posted rates unchanged at $4.86½ for sixty days, $4.88 for demand,. Actual rates were $4.85½@$4.85⅝ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼ for demand, $4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.84½@$4.84¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.18⅞ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅞ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25@30c discount. Boston—Par @5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—Par to 25c premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 62¾@63¼. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 63c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 48¾@50¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 443,050.23 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 28 11-16d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1 as compared with the last four years:

Exports Jan. 1 to date	$1,050,056
Imports in the same period	1,039,312
Net exports	$10,744
Net imports, 1896	3,996,142
Net exports, 1895	17,671,365
Net exports, 1894	6,684,196
Net exports, 1893	29,298,134

***

On the Stock Exchange 500 shares of Breece sold at .18, 22,000 Brunswick at .06, 100 Horn Silver at 1.70, 700 Phenix at .06, and 400 Standard Consolidated at 1.70. On the Consolidated Exchange, 1900 Brunswick sold at .07@.08@.06, 600 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .11, 800 Pharmacist at .15, and 400 Standard at 1.65@1.70.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were quiet in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, ¼, to 98⅛, and Reading, ⅛, to 12. Declined—Erie firsts preferred, ¼, to 34¼, and New York Central, ⅛, to 103⅜. Erie sold at 14¼. St. Paul at 79¾, Louisville and Nashville at 50, and Atchison at 14¼. British consols advanced ⅛, to 111 15-16 for money and 112 for the account.

THE DECISION AGAINST POOLS.

Wall Street was vastly surprised when yesterday the news came from Washington that the United States Supreme Court had decided in favor of the Government's suit against the Trans-Missouri Freight Association, giving force to the Sherman anti-trust law of 1890, prohibiting any combination in restraint of trade. The decision as it first reached Wall Street yesterday was represented to be against the Government. That was what Wall Street had expected, for in the Stock Exchange district it has been for a long time the theory that this Anti-Trust act was practically dead.

Pending knowledge of the exact language of the decision, as disclosed by the newspapers this morning, Wall Street authorities generally declined to discuss probable effects coming from this upholding of the law by the Supreme Court.

Generally, however, the consensus of opinion yesterday and last night was that the decision would prevent the continuance of any of the comprehensive plans recently arranged for combination agreements between railroads and industrial corporations, disposing of pools. It was regarded as especially prohibitory of such combinations as have been canvassed among the important coal properties of the country, and may lead to aggressive action against similar combinations in other quarters already established.

OBJECTING TO MYSTERIES.

Coincident with sudden weakness in Leather Trust preferred stock just before the close of Stock Exchange business yesterday afternoon reports were circulated in Wall Street representing that a block of stock marketed abroad a year ago had just been returned here for sale.

It was stated that a Mills Building banking house with foreign connections had received the order. Reasons for making the sale were said to be not because the company's earnings are disappointing, but because of the unsatisfactory form of the recently issued annual report. That report gave no particulars whatever of last year's business operations. The report omitted even to give gross earnings or expenses, making no exhibit of profit or loss whatever, reciting merely lists of assets and liabilities as existing at the end of the year. In the list of assets "Advances to other companies" are entered at $15,500,000, "Stocks of other companies," $35,400,000, and "Good will account and organization expenses," $62,661,259.15. This makes a mystery of about $114,000,000.

Foreign investors are not much used to this sort of annual reports.

AN HONORED VETERAN RETIRES.

The Nestor of the New York Stock Exchange, William Alexander Smith, is on May 1 to retire from active business as a banker and stock broker, after a career of more than half a century, conspicuous for honorable dealing through a multitude of financial crises and phases. Mr. Smith is, of course, venerable in appearance, but as hale and acute as he was a quarter of a century ago. Chatting over his business life history, he said yesterday:

"I became a board member in 1844, and paid $400 for my seat. In 1845 I was a member of Coit & Smith. The house suspended in 1855, but good fortune was with us. We paid in full, with interest, every obligation and resumed business. From 1857 to 1869 I was in partnership with Henry Meigs, Sr., cashier of the Metropolitan Bank.

"I passed through all the panics of the last half century. Black Friday did me, and those with whom I was associated, no harm; and I have seen all the excitement attending the manipulation of the great financial operators, including Drew, Commodore Vanderbilt, Jay Gould, Addison, Cammack, Woerishoffer, Charley Osborn, and lesser lights, and the gradual change from the principles of my earlier days of business to those of the present time.

"I do not want to be hypocritical, but I say this: Brokers half a century ago kept records of their every transaction in a book. There was no 'bucketing' in those days, either without or within the Exchange. It was an investment era, when men bought blocks of stock and gambled less than to-day.

"My firm winds up with my retirement. I am happy in the reflection that in my business career my credit and that of those with whom I have been associated has been fully and honorably maintained. I may add that the result has been moderate success in accumulating a competency. While I retire, I shall not be idle. I am a Trustee in various matters, and associated with many corporations. These relations I shall retain."

***

Mr. Smith was President of the Stock Exchange in 1866-67. For twenty years he has been Chairman of the Gratuity Fund of the Exchange. He has three children. His country house at West Hill, Nyack, is a delightful retreat.

BECAUSE A STATE NEEDS FUNDS.

Mr. S. V. Williams, Second Vice President and Controller of the Jersey Central Railroad, said yesterday in regard to the tax suit for $154,000 against the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, that "it rises from the need of the State of Pennsylvania for more money. Every coal operator in the State," added President Williams, "has been subject to the same treatment, and as yet no decision has been rendered by the courts in the matter."

IRON MARKET FAST ASLEEP.

Iron men say that the steel rail market is now practically dead. The break in February caused customers to flood all the mills with orders, so that now most of them have work on hand which will keep them busy until after June. The price today, around $20, is, however, less than the quoted English price of $22.50. Until the present contracts are filled and prices become more permanent, the market is expected to be very dull.

Structural steel is lower in price than it has ever been. But manufacturers say from the number of inquiries they have received of late they believe there may soon be improvement. The mills are busy with small contracts at prices taken simply to keep the mills in operation.

KEEPING MR. MORGAN'S BOOKS.

A representative of the firm of Price, McCormick & Co. says: "I have just learned that the 10,000 shares of Western Union bought by Van Emburgh & Atterbury some little time ago were delivered to J. P. Morgan. This is information I can rely upon."

MUNICIPAL BOND MARKET.

N. W. Harris & Co., speaking of the situation in the municipal bond market, say: "With the active demand and limited supply of attractive municipal issues, and the consequent lower interest return on such bonds, there has been a corresponding increase in the demand for the better class of private corporation bonds. Especially is this true of bonds issued by corporations in cities of 50,000 and upward, located in the East and Middle West."

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As to municipalities attempting to sell bonds as popular loans, Farson, Leach & Co. say, taking Racine, Wis., to illustrate their argument: "This city sold a block of $20,000 5 per cent. bonds, and in order to carry out the popular idea, $10,000 of them were issued in denominations of $100 each, the expectation being that they would be taken by local investors. There were only two or three local parties bidding on the loan who desired small amounts of bonds, and these did not care to pay within several points of the price at which the bonds were finally sold to an Eastern municipal bond house. Bonds of the denomination of $1,000 are much more convenient, and also save a considerable amount of bookkeeping on the part of the city officials.

ACTIVITY AT PITTSBURG.

Dispatches from Pittsburg indicate renewed activity in local securities, which, it is believed, will be maintained.

"With the advent of Spring and the prospects of beneficial legislation, a rush of prosperity is expected," says one dispatch.

DISPATCHES TO CUSTOMERS.

Dominick & Dickerman—No regular dividend-paying stock yields a greater return on the money than Chicago Gas, and with consolidation perfected savings in expenses will be large.

Woerishoeffer & Co.—Friends of Chicago Gas who are not apt to be mistaken or overenthusiastic when it comes to a question of information feel confident that Gas will sell at 90. The Vanderbilts will necessarily continue strong, albeit advances will be limited, for the reason that they have had their day, and are in proportion higher than the rest of the list.

J. S. Bache & Co.—Can't talk too strong on Chicago Gas. It is going to advance.

SOME BRITISH INDUSTRIALS.

As an illustration of the widespread effects of financial depression, The London Economist (in its issue just received) quotes a list of coal, iron, and steel companies located in different parts of the United Kingdom, showing the dividends they have paid during the last five years. Commenting upon this, The Economist says:

"The group of colliery companies is a somewhat inadequate representation of the industry, the bulk of which is in private hands, or financed in such a way as not to be available for investment by the public. Our list, however, includes companies working in almost every part of the Kingdom, and is therefore sufficient to illustrate the universal depression which has come upon the coal mining industry the past three years.

"The record of the companies in the second group is not very much better, since in only three cases were the dividends for 1896 higher than for the previous year, and it is a question whether these, or one or two of them, do not more properly belong to the third division.

"It is only very recently that any distinct advance has been secured in manufactured iron, and the rise in pig iron was not very marked until the close of the year. The demand for steel products, on the other hand, was active and sustained, and prices responded more readily. The armament companies have had a specially profitable year, as they have had to fulfill large orders on account not only of the naval defence policy of the home Government, but also for the large purchases of war material made by foreign Governments.

"In fact, all the steel companies have had a remarkably prosperous year, and though it has recently been a little impaired by the 'slaughtering' of prices in the United States, the outlook is still good, as the competition from America is not likely to be permanently serious."

***

Comparative figures on about two-score conspicuous British companies show a yield, per cent. on market price of their capital stocks, as follows for the last four years:

Colliery Cos.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
Arniston Coal	6⅝	6 15-16	9 9-16	10½
Cairntable Gas C.	7⅞	8 3-16	6¼	11½
D. Davis & Son.	3 9-16	6¾	7 7-16	7 13-16
Fife Coal	3 13-16	..	7 15-16	10
Gt. West. Colliery	5⅝	5 11-16	6	5⅞
Hamstead Coll'y	4 3-16	5 13-16	6 13-16	6 11-16
Lofthouse Coll'y	4⅝	7 1-16	7⅝	8 5-16
Main Colliery	Nil	7⅛	6¾	6 7-16
Newp't Abercarn.	Nil	Nil	5½	Nil
New Sharlston pf.	6 11-16	6	5½	6½
Niddrie & Benhar	7¼	9 7-16	10 15-16	17¼
North's Navig'n.	Nil	11 11-16	9 1-16	3⅝
R. Evans & Co. A	6 11-16	2½	4 3-16	4⅝
Sandwell Park	5 3-16	5½	6⅝	7 5-16
South Hetton	5	6 11-16	8 5-16	8⅝
South Wales Col.	15½	8 13-16	9⅝	9 1-6
Watson (John)	2⅝	5⅜	5⅞	7⅞
Coal & Iron Cos.				
Bolckow, V'n & Co.	4 5-16	4⅜	5½	5¼
Newton, Chambers & Co. pf.	Nil	2⅞	2⅞	6 1-16
Parkgate Iron	4¼	2 15-16	4	5 11-16
Pearson & Kn'les.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Rhymney Iron	5 5-16	9 1-16	8⅝	3 5-16
Sheepbridge	3⅞	3⅜	7	9½
Shelton	5¼	5 9-16	5 13-16	5 15-16
Staveley	4⅞	5¼	3⅝	6½
Tredegar	7⅝	Nil	Nil	Nil
Wigan	3⅝	4 1-16	4½	5 1-16
Iron & Steel Cos.				
Armstrong, Mitchell & Co.	4¼	4½	5⅝	6 13-16
Barrow Hematite.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Brown Bayley's.	7 9-16	5 13-16	6 7-16	7 13-16
Bessemer (H.) & Co.	5 5-16	5⅜	6 9-16	10 1-16
C. Cammell & Co.	5 5-16	5	5¼	7 13-16
Consett Iron Co.	4 1-16	3⅝	3 9-16	3½
Darlington pf.	Nil	Nil	8⅝	8⅝
Harvey Steel Co. of Gt. Britain.	10	13⅞	..	..
J. Brown & Co.	5⅝	4½	4 11-16	6 7-16
Knowles & Son.	5 1-16	5⅜	5⅝	10⅝
Nantyglo & Blaina	4⅝	4 9-16	4 15-16	5
W. Jessop & Sons	5 5-16	3 13-16	6	7 9-16

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Lincoln National	750
Am. Exchange	173	Manhattan	220
Broadway	230	Market & Fulton	210
Butchers & Drov.	125	Mechanics'	185
Central National	160	Merchants'	140
Chase National	400	Merchants' Ex.	110
Chatham	290	Metropolis	425
Chemical	4000	Nassau	155
City	500	National Union	200
Citizens'	225	New Amsterdam	190
Columbia	170	New York	233
Commerce	205½	New York County	685
Continental	138	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Corn Exchange	285	Pacific	170
East River	133	People's	210
Fifth Avenue	2900	Phenix	104
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Republic	153
Fourth National	178	Seaboard National	169
Gallatin National	310	Second National	425
Garfield National	500	Seventh National	100
German-American	110	Shoe & Leather	90
Germania	350	State of New York	115
Greenwich	165	Third National	95
Hanover	320	Tradesmen's	90
Hudson River	155	United States Nat.	175
Imp. & Traders'	520	West Side	275
Irving	140	Western National	114
Leather Man't's	185		

There was a sale of 10 shares of Bank of New York at 237½.

CALIFORNIA MINING SHARES.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	*.04	*.04
Belcher	*.18	.19
Best & Belcher	.65	.67
Challar	1.10	1.15
Consolidated Cal. of Va.	1.10	1.20
Gould & Curry	.29	.31
Hale & Norcross	.80	.86
Mexican	.25	.27
Nevada Queen	*.07	...
Ophir	.88	.89
Potosi	.33	.34
Savage	.29	.31
Sierra Nevada	.25	.27
Standard	...	1.65
Union Consolidated	.26	.29
Utah	.05	.05
Yellow Jacket	.28	.27

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 22.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alamo	.04¾	.05
Anaconda	.54½	.54
Argentum	.32	.32
Blue Bell	.05¼	.05¼
Consolidated	.10¼	.10
Elkton	1.25½	1.25
Gibson	.22½	.23½
Golden Fleece	.35½	.36
Grouse	.07	.06¼
Isabella	.43	.42
Jefferson	.10½	.11
Pharmacist	.14	.13¾
Portland	.83	.83
Rosa	.08½	.09
Union	.21	.21
Work	.07	.07

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The quarterly reports of the following banks will be found in another column: Bowery Bank of New York, West Side Bank.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Av.	202	206
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	107	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	181	183
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	68	71
Brooklyn Elevated	4	6
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	101	104
Buffalo Cross-town 5s	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock ex div.	73	75
Buffalo Street Railway, 1st consols.	106	108
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	163	170
Eighth Avenue Railroad	340	353
42d St., Man. & St Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	62	65
Kings County Traction	39	41
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	111	114
Second Avenue Railroad stock	125	145
Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	198	202
Third Avenue Railroad	160	161
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	103	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	19	21
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	94	96

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	64	67
Hoboken Ferry 5s	97	99
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	55	90
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	88	90
N. Y. & E. R. stock	63	65
Union Ferry stock	62	63
Union Ferry 5s	102½	104

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	92	93½
Indianapolis Gas stock	131	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	106	108
Lafayette Gas Company stock	88	88
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	60	62
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	72	74
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	16	19
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	75
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101	102½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	207	210
Grand Rapids Gas stock	61	63
Mutual Gas Co. of New York	238	243
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	54	54½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	90	91
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	107	108
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols.	98½	99½
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	81
Standard Gas, New York	86	88
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	111	113
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	111	113
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	67	69
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	93	95

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders'	29	32
Barney & Smith common	10	14
Celluloid Company stock	60	63
Cramps' Shipyard stock	46	53
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	20	22
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	68	73
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	95	99
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan Peninsular Car	10½	13
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	48	50
Michigan Penin. Car 5 p. c. bonds	88	90
New York Air Brake Company	16	18
New York Biscuit Company 6s	103	105
Nicaragua Canal Con., (new)	1	4
Pennsylvania Coal	325	340
Pratt & Whitney	8	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.	61	65
Standard Oil Trust	272	273½
Trenton Pottery	7	10
Trenton Pottery pf.	40	45
Union Typewriter	6½	7½
Union Typewriter 1st	87	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	72	74
Wagner Car Company	156½	157½
Worthington Pump pf.	82	85

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Central & South American Tel.	118½	120
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Electro Pneumatic	¾	1
Hudson River Tel. stock	59	62½
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat 6s	65	68
Madison Square Garden stock	2	8
Madison Square Garden 2d	..	60
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	48	49
New York & New Jersey Tel.	131	133
New York Loan & Imp. stock	45	..
Northwestern Telegraph Company	106	109
Postal Telegraph & Cable Company	96½	98¼
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	17½	18
Trow Directory pf.	31	35

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury, and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 22d day of March, 1897:

Cash in the Treasury.

Gold coin	$147,537,659	
Gold bullion	41,401,203	
Total	$188,938,863	
Net outstanding gold certificates	37,497,419	
Balance		*$151,441,444
Standard silver dollars	$382,679,842	
Silver bullion	821,766	
Total	$383,501,608	
Net outstanding silver certificates	364,342,539	
Balance		19,159,069
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$9,698,727	
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	107,577,553	
Total	$117,276,280	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	117,276,280	
United States notes	95,639,825	
Net outstanding currency certificates	74,385,000	
Balance		21,254,825
Treasury notes of 1890	$26,592,990	
National bank notes	12,996,013	
Fractional silver coin	15,946,506	
Fractional currency	100	
Minor coin	1,295,609	
Deposits in National banks	16,493,735	
Bonds and interest paid	622,340	
Total	$73,949,294	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,196,243	
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,107,278	
Disbursing officers' balances	29,081,918	
Post Office Department account	3,890,423	
Miscellaneous items	2,477,880	
Total	$47,753,724	
Balance		26,195,569
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$218,050,908

Receipts.

	This Day.	This Month.	Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$810,440	$16,797,115	$107,295,908
Internal revenue	644,702	9,062,752	108,288,033
Miscellaneous	12,872	1,076,343	17,684,167
Total	$1,568,015	$26,926,211	$233,268,104

Expenditures.

	This Day.	This Month.	Fiscal Y'r.
Civil and miscellaneous	$188,000	$3,869,000	$68,455,515
War	750,000	2,793,000	37,283,409
Navy	80,000	2,448,000	25,487,432
Indians	32,000	2,557,000	10,718,124
Pensions	210,000	11,457,000	107,146,259
Interest	5,000	424,000	28,934,592
Total	$1,265,000	$23,548,000	$278,025,334
Excess of receipts over expenditures	303,015	3,378,211	†44,757,229

National Bank Fund.

	This Day.	This Month.	Fiscal Y'r.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$176,400	$1,590,000	$10,523,630
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	56,320	838,873

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

To the holders of Central Trust Company Certificates issued on the deposit of First Mortgage five per cent. bonds of the

Chattanooga, Rome & Columbus Railroad Company.

under the Agreement bearing date September 5, 1895:

WHEREAS, On the thirteenth day of January, 1897, the Railroad property and franchises of the CHATTANOOGA, ROME & COLUMBUS RAILROAD were sold by the Special Master appointed under a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, bearing date July 12, 1894, and

WHEREAS, SIMON BORG & CO. purchased same as agents and attorneys in fact for certain bondholders of the CHATTANOOGA, ROME & COLUMBUS RAILROAD COMPANY, whose bonds are deposited with the Central Trust Company under said agreement of September 5, 1895, for the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars and such further sums as the court may hereafter decree were entitled to priority to the lien of the mortgage bonds.

Now, pursuant to the terms of said agreement, notice is hereby given that a plan of reorganization has been prepared and filed with the Central Trust Company of New York, and that a general meeting of the subscribers (their representatives or assigns) to said agreement of September 5, 1895, will be held at the office of Simon Borg & Co., No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on the 8th day of April, 1897, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of making a disposition of said railroad property.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
20 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

The Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Company
FIRST MORTGAGE 6% BONDS.
—AND—
Atchison, Jewell County & Western Railroad Company
FIRST MORTGAGE 6% BONDS.

At the request of holders of a large number of the bonds above named, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests.

A protective agreement has been prepared for the First Mortgage Bonds of each of the above-mentioned companies, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, or at the Union Trust Company of New York, under the terms of which holders are hereby invited to deposit their bonds with said **Old Colony Trust Company** in **Boston** or **Union Trust Company** of **New York**, which will issue their negotiable receipts therefor.

As it is important that prompt action should be taken, the time for receiving deposits of these bonds has been limited to and including April first, 1897, after which date the Committee may decline to receive further deposits except upon such terms as they shall decide to impose.

T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, Jr., Chairman.
OLIVER AMES,
EDWARD H. LADD, Jr.,
JAMES P. POMEROY,
Committee.

NICHOLS & COBB, Counsel.
T. K. CUMMINS, Jr., Secretary,
Room 37 Ames Bldg., Boston.
Boston and New York, March 10, 1897.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

Bonds of the above-named company, maturing April 1st, 1897, secured upon lands known as the "William Jones" tract, Philadelphia and Mahanoy Coal Company land; Shamokin and Bear Valley Coal Company land; and Swatara Company's lands, will be paid at either of our offices at maturity.

Registered bonds must be properly assigned.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia.

DIVIDENDS.

Metropolitan Traction Company of New York.
March 19th, 1897.

NOTICE.

By resolution of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Traction Company of New York, a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. per share is declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at the opening of business, on Thursday, April 15th, 1897, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, March 31, 1897, when the transfer books shall be closed for the purpose of the dividend.

The transfer books will reopen on Friday, April 16, 1897. CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
March 6, 1897.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 1st, 1897, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16th, 1897, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. March 16th, 1897, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. April 2d, 1897.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer,
New York, March 23d, 1897.

Pursuant to the provisions of a contract between the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, dated March 14th, 1891, the semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the stock of the UTICA AND BLACK RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, due March 30th, 1897, will be paid at this office on and after that date.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company.

COUPONS NO. 3, DUE APRIL 1, 1897, from The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company GENERAL MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. BONDS will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, New York City.

H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer.
New York, March 22, 1897.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 3rd, 1897.
Franklin Trust Company,
DIVIDEND NO. 27.

The Board of Trustees this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company, payable April 1st, 1897, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books. Transfer books will be closed from March 24th, at three o'clock P. M., until April 2d, 1897, at ten o'clock A. M.

JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 7 Nassau St., New York, March 22, 1897.

The COUPONS due April 1, 1897, on the bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity as follows:

On the TENNESSEE DIVISION BONDS, at the Fourth National Bank, New York.

On the bonds of the ALICE FURNACE COMPANY, at the Hanover National Bank, New York.

On the bonds of the EUREKA COMPANY, at the Merchants' National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio.

J. BOWRON, Vice President and Treas.

Compania Metalurgica Mexicana,
NEWARK, N. J., March 19, 1897.

The Directors have this day declared the accumulated dividends on the preferred stock for the years 1896, 1895, and the last six months of 1894, the same payable on April 1st next. The transfer books will be closed on March 23d at 3 P. M., and reopened on April 2d.

C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

Texas and Pacific Coal Company.
Fort Worth, March 15, 1897.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on the 20th of April, 1897.

Transfer books will close on April 1st and reopen 21st proximo.

S. MIMS, Secretary.

The Proctor & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 16, 1897.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after April 15th. The transfer books will be closed from April 1st to April 15th, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	654	637	637
2d week March	$55,118	$55,547	$51,749
From Jan. 1	522,578	556,647	443,036
NORTHWEST—			
Mileage	5,031	5,031	5,031
Month Feb.	$2,206,831	$2,384,172	$1,892,618
From June 1	23,857,922	25,759,362	21,359,974
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY—			
Mileage	180	180	180
2d week March	$6,162	$7,781	$6,718
From July 1	288,719	355,893	288,689
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	651	651	651
2d week March	$49,700	$52,400	$56,200
From July 1	2,185,636	2,315,015	2,326,600

THE STATE BANKS

STATEMENTS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS, MARCH 16, 1897.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Republished in Book Form and Can Be Had upon Application at the Publication Office.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
BOWERY BANK OF NEW YORK,
at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,445,922.98
Overdrafts		81.13
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		178,044.07
Other real estate		18,500.00
Other mortgages owned		93,272.27
Stocks and bonds		421,441.71
Specie		424,876.28
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		325,430.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges		99,577.37
Other items carried as cash		3,129.85
		$3,950,275.66

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$250,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		98,828.43
Due depositors		2,943,682.50
Due trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers, and savings banks		157,151.94
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends		612.79
		$3,950,275.66

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
F. C. MAYHEW, Vice President, and WM. R. KURAU, Assistant Cashier of the Bowery Bank of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 124 Bowery, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 16th day of March, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

F. C. MAYHEW, Vice President.
WM. R. KURAU, Assistant Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 22d day of March, 1897, before me. [Seal of Notary.] S. H. MACDOWELL, Notary Public, Kings Co.

Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
WEST SIDE BANK,
at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,869,936.87
Overdrafts		682.21
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		88,230.41
Real estate		14,067.08
Stocks and bonds		414,951.08
Specie		211,096.99
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		515,078.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$137,001.77	
Other items carried as cash	4,889.76	141,841.53
		$3,255,824.17

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses	70,116.38
Due depositors	2,628,744.55
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers, and savings banks	106,963.24
	$3,255,824.17

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
CHRISTIAN F. TIETJEN, President, and THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier, of West Side Bank, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 485 and 487 8th Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 16th day of March, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

CHRISTIAN F. TIETJEN, President.
THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 20th day of March, 1897, before me. NATHANIEL MILLS, JR., [Seal of Notary.] Notary Public Kings Co., Certificate filed in New York Co.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24th,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of Thornley Dickson, as Assignee for benefit of creditors of H. M. Anthony, as pledgee.)

105 shs. The Field & Stone Co. of San Francisco.
(By order of receiver.)
$2,500 Endowment Ins. Policy on Life of Geo. A. Flagg in Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N. Y., dated Sept. 27, 1884.
$2,500 Insurance Policy on Life of Geo. A. Flagg in Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N. Y., dated Sept. 27, 1884.
(By order of executors.)
$13,730.96 Spanish Indemnity Certfs. bearing 5 p. c. Interest, which is collected by the United States and paid over to holders of Certfs.
40 shs. Capital Traction Co.
17 shs. Old Dominion Steamship Co.
(By order of trustee.)
67 shs. Winchester & Potomac R. R. Co.
13 shs. United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Cos.
(By order of administrator.)
34 shs. Baring Cross Bridge Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
20 shs. Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line.
25 shs. United States Mtge. and Trust Co.
$5,000 28th and 29th Street R. R. 1st 5s, 1996.
39 shs. Continental Nat'l Bank.
5 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
4 shs. 5th Avenue Bank.
10 shs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
$8,000 Morris & Essex R. R. 1st Guar. 7s, 1915.
$8,000 Camden & Atlantic Ry. 6 p. c. Bd., 1899.
50 shs. Union Nat'l Bank of Troy, N. Y., subject to an assessment of 33⅓ p. c.
225 shs. Johnson Build'g Company Prefd., (Hypd.)
$28,000 International Development Co., N. J., 1st 5s, 1904; May, 1895, coupons on, (Hypd.)
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
$2,000 Pitts., Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis Ry. 4½, Series C Cons. Mtge. Bds., 1942, Guar.
$5,000 Madison Sq. Garden Co. 2d Mtge. 6s, 1919.
7 shs. Holland Trust Co.
$5,000 Atlantic Coast Electric R. R. 1st 5s, 1945.
22 shs. Importers & Traders' Nat'l Bank.
8 shs. Bank of the Republic.
30 shs. Butchers & Drovers' Nat'l Bank.
40 shs. Ninth National Bank.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
TUESDAY, March 23, at 12.30 P. M.,
at the Real-Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

For account of whom it may concern.
43 shares American Food Co., $50 each, (hypothecated.)
$10,000 Mechanical Rubber Co. 6 per cent. bonds, due 1918.
50 shs. Bank of the State of New York, $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15,070	Am. Sug. Refs.	114¼	114⅝	114	114⅝
260	Am. Tobacco	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼
20	At. T. & S. F.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
6,200	Chicago Gas	80	81¼	79⅞	81¼
690	Chi., R. I. & P.	68¾	68¾	68¼	68¼
8,080	Chi., B. & Q.	77½	77½	76¾	76¾
9,610	Chi., M. & St. P.	77⅝	78⅛	77⅜	77⅝
890	C., St. P. M. & O.	62	62½	61¾	62
6,510	Cent. of N. J.	91⅛	91⅝	88	88⅞
10	Chi. & N. W.	109	109	109	109
20	Del. & Hudson	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
100	Gen. Electric	34½	34½	34¼	34⅜
300	Louis. & Nash.	49¼	49¼	48⅝	48⅝
1,560	Manhattan	85¾	85¾	84½	85⅛
500	Missouri Pacific	18¼	18⅜	18	18⅛
3,710	N. Y. Central	100⅜	102	100⅜	101⅝
30	Nor. Pac. pf.	36⅜	36⅜	36½	36½
1,940	Phil. & Read.	23½	23½	23⅛	23⅛
30	Southern Ry.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
50	Union Pacific	6½	6½	6½	6½
300	U. S. Leather pf.	58¼	58¼	57¼	57⅝
490	Western Union	83½	83½	83	83⅝
56,370					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$12,000	At., T. & S.F. adj. 4	47	47¼	47	47¼
2,000	Am. C. Oil 8s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
2,000	Mo., K. & E. 1st, 93	93	93	93	93
3,000	St. L. & I. M. 2d 08	103¼	103	103¼	103¼
5,000	Union El. 1st	74	74	74	74
5,000	Wabash 2d	66¼	66½	66½	66½
$27,000					

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, March 22, 1897.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
147	150	4	Adams Express	149	149	149	140	.....
56½	57½	136	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	57	57	57	57	.....
13	13⅛	400	American Spirits Mfg.	12⅞	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
33	33½	110	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	33	38	33	33	— ¼
114½	114⅝	20,705	American Sugar Refs.	114¼	114⅝	114	114⅝	+ ⅛
104	104¼	26	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	104⅝	104½	104⅝	104½	.....
88	91	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	89⅝	89⅝	89¼	89⅝	— ⅛
76	76½	350	American Tobacco	76½	76¼	76	76	— ⅝
105½	106½	15	American Tobacco pf.	106½	106¾	106¼	106½	.....
25	26½	80	Ann Arbor pf.	26½	26½	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
11½	11⅝	240	At., T. & S. F.	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	22⅞	1,908	At., T. & S. F. pf.	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22⅞	+ ⅛
10½	11	100	Bay State Gas	10½	10½	10⅛	10½	.....
102	105	10	Boston Air Line pf.	102	102	102	102	.....
98	99	35	Brooklyn Union Gas	98½	98½	97⅞	97⅞	— ⅛
40¼	40½	1,685	Canada Southern	40½	40⅝	40½	40½	+ ⅛
88	...	250	Central Pacific	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
17⅝	17⅞	1,030	Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
76½	76⅝	18,450	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	77⅝	77⅝	76¼	76⅝	— ⅛
81	81½	23,330	Chicago Gas	80	81¼	79⅞	81¼	+1⅛
76½	77⅜	12,290	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	78	78½	77⅝	77⅞	— ⅛
108⅝	108½	3,674	Chicago & Northw.	109¼	109¼	108¼	108⅝	.....
156	160	90	Chicago & Northw. pf.	155	156½	155	156½	— ⅛
68½	68⅝	2,226	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	68⅞	68⅞	68¼	68½	— ⅛
30¾	31½	1,080	C., C., C. & St. L.	30⅞	31¼	30¾	31	— ⅛
20¼	21	230	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	20½	20½	20½	20½	.....
3¾	4⅛	210	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
158	159	255	Consolidated Gas Co.	158	158	158	158	— ⅛
108⅝	109	853	Delaware & Hudson	108¼	108⅝	108¼	108⅝	+ ⅛
39½	40	100	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	39½	39½	39½	39½	— ⅛
13½	13⅝	100	Erie	13¼	13½	13¼	13½	— ⅛
33	34	188	Erie 1st pf.	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
34¼	34⅝	410	General Electric	34⅜	34⅝	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
...	...	1	General Electric pf.	75	75	75	75	.....
95	95½	100	Illinois Central	96	96	96	96	+ ⅛
33	34½	770	Illinois Steel Co.	33⅝	34	33½	33½	— ⅛
6½	6⅝	10	Iowa Central	...	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	.....
168	169	360	Lake Shore	168½	168½	168	168	— ⅛
48½	48⅝	2,600	Louisville & Nashville.	49	49⅛	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
85	85¼	3,775	Manhattan Con.	85⅜	86	84½	85¼	— ⅛
77	79	50	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	78	78	78	78	.....
12½	13	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
31	31¼	1,300	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	31	31¼	31	31¼	+ ⅛
18½	18⅝	2,050	Missouri Pacific	18½	18½	18	18¼	— ⅛
88⅜	89	15,737	New Jersey Central	91¼	91¼	88	89	—1⅜
101½	101⅝	16,430	New York Central	100½	102	100½	101½	+1⅛
13	14	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	13	13	13	13	—1
24¼	24⅜	650	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	25	25	24½	24½	—1⅛
27⅜	28	60	Nor. & West. pf.	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	.....
12⅜	12⅞	783	Northern Pacific	13	13½	12⅞	12⅞	.....
36⅞	36⅞	1,174	Northern Pacific pf.	36½	36⅞	36½	36⅝	— ⅛
8½	11	100	Ontario Mining	9	9	9	9	—1
14⅝	14⅝	200	Ontario & Western	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
12	12½	50	Oregon S. L., wh. iss.	12½	12½	12⅞	12⅝	.....
27½	27⅝	2,400	Pacific Mail	27½	27½	27	27⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	23½	3,499	P. & R., all in. pd.	23¼	23⅝	23¼	23¼	.....
46¾	47	1,400	P. & R. 1st pf., w. iss.	46¾	47	46¾	47	+ ½
13	14	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	13	13	13	13	—1
160	162	235	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	160½	160¼	160¼	160¼	— ⅛
4⅞	5	100	St. L. & S. F.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	.....
39	40	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	39⅜	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	+ ⅛
14	14½	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
10	10½	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
61⅝	62⅛	4,084	St. Paul & Omaha	61⅝	62¼	61¼	62	+ ⅛
14	15	200	Southern Pacific	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
8⅞	9	420	Southern Railway	8⅝	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
28½	28½	1,485	Southern Railway pf.	29	29	28½	28½	— ⅛
7	7¼	480	Standard R. & T.	7¼	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
27¼	27⅝	1,100	Tenn. Coal & Iron	27⅝	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
9¼	9½	110	Texas Pacific	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
6⅜	6⅞	885	Union Pacific	6½	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
7⅝	7⅞	215	United States Leather.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	.....
57⅜	57¾	2,740	U. S. Leather pf.	58½	58½	57¼	57½	—1
14½	15	140	United States Rubber.	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
61½	62½	826	U. S. Rubber pf.	62	62½	61¼	61⅝	—1⅛
5⅝	5¾	310	Wabash	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
14¼	14⅜	1,350	Wabash pf.	14	14½	13⅞	14½	.....
83¾	83⅞	2,360	Western Union Tel.	83½	84⅜	83½	83⅞	+ ⅛
1¼	1⅝	35	Wheeling & Lake Erie	1½	1½	1½	1½	.....
Sales		161,702						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Alby & Sus con 6s reg 1,000 117
2,000 116½
Am Cot Oil 8s 5,000 107¼
Am Spirits M Co 6s 12,000 78½
12,000 78¼
Am Tobacco Co scrip 1,000 73
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 2,000 79¾
1,000 79⅝
2,000 79¾
1,000 79½
6,000 79¾
Atch, Col & Pac 1st 1,000 29
Atch, Top & S F gen 4s 10,000 83½
40,000 83
2,500 83
120,000 83
500 83½
15,000 83
38,000 83½
1,000 83
26,000 83½
Adjustment 4s 2,000 47¼
1,000 47⅛
20,000 47¼
1,000 46⅞
500 46⅝
At & Pac gtd 4s, cts of dep 2,000 52
Austin & N W 1st 6,000 85½
5,000 85¾
Brooklyn City 1st 1,000 114
Brooklyn Elev 1st 3,000 74½
Brooklyn Rap Tr 5s 4,000 80
6,000 80⅝
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s 2,000 110
Brooklyn W & W Co 5s 10,000 91½
17,000 92
23,000 92½
Bur, C Rap & N 1st 500 107½
Cent of N J gen 5s 1,000 112½
Registered 13,000 111
10,000 110½
Cent N J 1st conv 1902 1,000 115
Ches & Ohio con 5s 5,000 111
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 4,000 74⅝
6,000 74⅜
20,000 74½
Chi, B & Q con 7s 4,000 118
Chi, B & Q conv 5s 5,000 102
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s 10,000 91½
Chi & Erie 1st 25,000 111⅛
3,000 111⅜
13,000 111½
Chi, G L & C Co 1st 17,000 96
2,000 95⅞
1,000 96
1,000s3 96¼
10,000 96
Chi & N P 1st Tr Co cts 27,000 43
2,000 42¾
Chi & N W 25-yr deb 5s 10,000 108¼
10,000 108⅜
S F deb 5s, 1933 5,000 112½
Chi, R I & P ext 5s 3,000 105¼
2,000 105
C, St P, M & O cons 2,000 131
Clev, C, Chi & St L, St L Div 4s 1,000 95
Col, H V & Tol 5s 2,000 73
10,000s3 73½
3,000 73
Con Gas Co of Chi 1st 5s 5,000 90
6,000s3 90½
Dal & Waco 1st 5s 2,000s20F 76
Total sales $1,341,500

Den & Rio Grande 4s 20,000 89
East Tenn, Va. & Ga cons gold 5s 1,000 109
Divisional 5s 3,000 113
Erie gen lien 3-4s 5,000 65½
3,000 65¾
Erie 3d mortgage 2,000 113
Erie 1st mortgage 1,000 109½
Gal, Har & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s 10,000 90
Gal, Har & San A 2d 1,000 100
Int & Gt Nor 3d 3,000 31½
Kent Cent 1st 4s 2,000 86
Knox & Ohio 1st 2,000 114½
8,000 114⅜
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s 10,000 95
L S & M So Div Bds 5,000 110½
L S & M So 1st coup 4,000b3 113
L S & M So 2d coup 1,000 124
3,000 124½
L S & M So 2d reg 7,000 124½
Lehigh & W-B M 5s 9,000 80
Lex Av & Pav Ferry 1st 5,000 115⅝
Long Island G M 4s 2,000 87½
Louis & Nash cons 5,000 106⅛
Manhattan Ry con 4s 5,000 94½
Metropol Elev 2d 3,000 106⅜
Mich Cent con 7s 10,000 117¾
Mil & St P cons 11,000 134⅜
M & St P, C & P 6s 1,000 118½
Chi & Pac W D 5s 20,000 115
H & D Div 5s 1,000 109
H & D Div 7s 1,000 129
Mo, Kan & East 1st 12,000 93
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 5,000 84¾
500 84
5,000 84⅜
Mo, K & T 2d 5,000 59½
1,000 59⅝
Mo Pac 1st con 5,000 79
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 10,000 67½
Mob & Ohio new 6s 1,000 118⅜
N Y Central deb 4s 21,000 104
N Y Chi & St L 4s 22,000 106¼
N Y & Harlem 1st reg 10,000 113⅜
N Y, Ont & W con 5s 2,000c 110
Nor Pac gen lien 3s 4,000 54⅜
500 54¼
5,000 54⅜
1,000 54½
Nor Pac Ry pr ln 4s 5,000 88½
1,000 88⅜
14,000 88¼
1,000 88½
Ohio & M, Con S F 3,000 104¼
Ohio & Miss 2d 1,000 118½
Ohio & Miss 1st, Spgfld div 1,000 103½
Ohio Southern 1st 7,000 89
3,000 89½
1,000 90
Omaha & St L 1st Tr Co cts 3,000 54
Oreg R R & Nav 4s 10,000 83
Oreg R R & Nav 1st 5,000 113½
Oreg S L & U N Con Tr Co certs 24,000 77½
Peo G & C Chi 1st con 6s 5,000 106
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st, Ev Div 5,000 101
Peo & East 1st 1,000 73½
P & R gen 4s, Tr Co cts, ass 5,000 81½
1,000 81¾
16,000 81⅝
6,000 81½
5,000 81⅝
1,000 81½
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st 5,000 102⅜
Pitts & West 1st 1,000 71½
Rio Grande Western 1st 3,000s3 73
St J & G I 1st, Tr Co cts 5,000 53⅜
St L & Iron Mount 1st ext 5s 5,000 102⅜
1,000 102⅝
Cairo, Ark & T 1st 5,000 102½
St L & Iron Mount 2d 4,000 103½
3,000 103
5,000 103½
St L & I M 5s 5,000 75
2,000 75¼
2,000 75½
St L Southw 1st 10,000 69⅝
St P & Duluth 2d 1,000 104
St P & Nor Pac 6s 5,000 125⅝
San An & Ar Pass 4s 10,000 58¾
17,000 58⅞
2,000 59
8,000 59¼
So Car & Ga 1st 5s 1,000 92½
So Pac, N Mex 1st 10,000 108½
Southern Railway 1st 5s 10,000 90¼
1,000 90⅞
2,000 90⅜
5,000 90½
5,000 90
Tenn C I & R 6s, Birm Div 1st 10,000 88½
Ter R R Asso of St L con 5s 3,000 100
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 7,000 89¼
Tex & Pac 2d inc 5,000 21½
16,000 21¼
Union Elevated 1st 6s 1,000 74¼
10,000 74½
5,000 74¼
8,000 74
Union Pac 6s, 1896 2,000 101⅛
Trust Co certs ex matured coupons 5,000 103½
Union Pac 6s, 1897, Tr Co cts ex matured c 6,000 108¼
U P, D & G 1st 5,000 35½
U S Leather Co 6s 1,000 113⅛
Wabash 1st 5s 8,000 106⅞
Wabash 2d 5s 2,000 63½
1,000 60¼
West Shore Gtd 4s 1,000 107½
1,000 107¼
Registered 8,000 106
Wilkes & East 1st 2,000 89⅞
Wilm & S Falls 5s 5,000 107¼
Wiscon Cen Co 1st Trust Co certs 15,000 37
10,000 36½

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95½	...	D., M. & Ft. D. pf.	55	80	Nat. St. 1st pf.	52½	60
4s, r., 1907	111	111¼	Dul., S. S. & A.	3½	4¼	Nat. St. 2d pf.	12	18
4s, c., 1907	113¼	113⅜	D., S. S. & A. pf.	7½	8½	New Cent. Co.	5½	8
4s, r., 1925	123¼	123⅝	Ed. E. Ill. of N. Y.	106½	108	New England	...

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Bavarian Star Brewery Property Sold at Auction—Sales of Realty at Private Contract.

The four-story brick tenement, with store, on the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 100, has been sold by the O'Rourke estate for about $40,000.

M. K. Stillmann has sold the five-story brownstone-front flat 162 East Eighty-second Street, on lot 25 by 102.2, for about $32,000.

Louis and John Brandt have sold the five-story brick flat 12 Bradhurst Avenue, on lot 25 by about 70, for $18,000.

John Livingston has sold the three-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling 160 East Eightieth Street, on lot 18 by 102.2, for about $16,000.

There were only two auction sales yesterday, one of which, however, was the frequently adjourned sale of the valuable property of the Bavarian Star Brewing Company. A representative of the Reorganization Committee of the stockholders was the buyer and only bidder. Yesterday's sale was due to the foreclosure by the Central Trust Company of a mortgage for $500,000, which, with accrued interest, amounted to over $526,000. There is a second mortgage on the property for $200,000, and the State Trust Company recently filed a lis pendens involving the foreclosure of still another mortgage given to secure bonds amounting to $100,000.

Only a small proportion of the third issue of bonds ever left the treasury of the defunct company up to the appointment, in January, of Valentine P. Snyder and Samuel Sanders as receivers. John E. Searles, John Greenough, and Isaac Danenberg are the members of the Reorganization Committee, in whose behalf the successful bid of $450,000 was made for the property.

Peter F. Meyer sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Alfred Roe, 1,438 Lexington Avenue, a four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling, on lot 16.7 by 75, for $12,000.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold, in foreclosure, at $450,000, to Oscar Mayer for the Reorganization Committee of the Bavarian Star Brewing Company, the southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, 26.4 by 110, four-story frame building, and two-story frame buildings, with stores; also, 248 to 252 West Eighteenth Street, 68 by 92, one three-story and two two-story frame buildings; also, 236 to 242 West Eighteenth Street, 97.11½ by 92, five and six story brick brewery and three-story brick office; also, northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, 26.4 by 100, three-story frame building, with store, and two-story brick rear buildings; also, 243 to 265 West Seventeenth Street, 280 by north 38.5 by west 55 by north 53.7 by west about 225 by south 92 to beginning, eight one, two, three, four, and five story brick brewery buildings, on 243, 245, and 253 to 265, three-story frame buildings, with two-story brick stables and one-story frame buildings in rear of 247 to 251; also, 239 to 243 West Eighteenth Street, 50.7½ by 92, three-story brick and frame stores and tenements, with two-story frame building and four-story brick tenement in rear.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee; 179 to 183 Wooster Street, west side, 100 feet south of Bleecker Street, 74.8 by 100 by 74.6 by 100, seven-story brick store, loft, and factory building. Due on judgment, $25,000; subject to first mortgage for $150,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard H. Mitchell, referee; Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 74.11 feet north of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $19,132.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., mechanics' liens, foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, referee, 676 Union Avenue, east side, 196 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 29 by 95, four-story brick flat, all right, title, and interest that Alexander MacDonald, defendant, held on Aug. 28, 1896. Due on judgment, $1,000.

By William Kennelly, trustees' sale, 1,917 Third Avenue, east side, 59.11 feet south of One Hundred and Sixth Street, 17 by 110, three-story frame building, with store; also 1,915 Third Avenue, adjoining above, 24 by 110, three-story frame building, with store.

By William Kennelly, executor's sale, 131 East Sixtieth Street, north side, 85 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Norman T. M. Melliss, referee, 231 and 233 East Forty-third Street, north side, 121.1 feet west of Second Avenue, 50 by 100.2, five-story brick stable. Due on judgment, $8,883; subject to other mortgage, &c., for $30,250.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 126 East Eighth Street, (St. Mark's Place,) south side, 125.5 feet west of Avenue A, 25.9 by 97.6, five-story brick flat.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Charles A. Decker, referee, 1,006 and 1,008 Brook Avenue, east side, 123.10 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 53.1 by 147 by 50 by 164.9, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $5,523.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, 316 East Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 228.9 feet east of Second Avenue, 23.7 1-3 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement, with stores; also, 318 East Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 252.4 1-3 feet east of Second Avenue, 23.7 1-3 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement, with stores; also, 320 East Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 275.11 2-3 feet east of Second Avenue, 24 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $56,190.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis D. Hoyt, referee, 318 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Second Avenue, 32 by 90 by 3.9 by 40 by 28.3 by 100, three-story brick house, with stable in rear. Due on judgment, $3,320.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 64 and 66 East Eleventh Street, for an eight-story brick store and lofts, 42.5 by 80.6; Amund Johnsen of 114 West Thirty-fourth Street, owner; Louis Korn of 37 and 39 Maiden Lane, architect; cost, $150,000.

Nos. 209 and 211 East Seventh Street, for six-story brick stores and flats, 40 by 80.9, by Weil & Mayer of 227 East Sixtieth Street, owners; Schneider & Herter, 48 Bible House, architects; cost, $35,000.

No. 28 Rutgers Street, for a five-story brick store and flats, 25 by 70, by same owner, same architect; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Seventh Street and Boulevard, northwest corner, for a five-story brick store and flats, 26.10 by 95, by Hyman & Henry Sonn of 134 and 136 West Seventy-fourth Street, owners; Franklin Baylis, 51 and 52 Bible House, architect; cost, $30,000.

No. 85 Chrystie Street, for a six-story brick store and flats, 24.7 by 86, by Weil & Mayer of 227 East Sixtieth Street, owners; Schneider & Herter, 48 Bible House, architects; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for three three-story and basement brick buildings, 17.6 by 53, by John Davis of 506 West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, owner; Henry Fouchaux of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue, architect; total cost, $27,000.

McGraw Avenue, north side, 100 feet east of Leggett Place, for a one-story frame shed, 31.6 by 18.6; A. A. Muller of 362 McGraw Avenue, owner; Niel Toelberg of Home Street and Southern Boulevard, architect; cost, $500.

ALTERATIONS.

Hall Place, west side, 275 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 33; Cornelius Foley, owner; Gustav Schwarz, architect; cost, $500.

Hoe Street, west side, 250 feet north of Jennings Street, alterations to a one-story frame stable, 24 by 12; Marie De Belso of 1,481 Hoe Street, owner; N. Toelberg, architect; cost, $150.

Nos. 18 and 20 Greenwich Avenue, and 121 and 123 West Tenth Street, alterations to three three-story brick stores and dwellings, 34.6 by 86, by H. B. Cushman & Co. of 20 Greenwich Avenue, owners; Alfred H. Taylor of 56 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 20 Bond Street, alterations to a seven-story brick store and lofts, 31.7½ by 125, by Weil & Mayer of 227 East Sixtieth Street, owners; Cleverdon & Putzel of 13 Astor Place, architects; cost, $500.

Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventieth Streets, alterations to a three-story brick school, 125 by 165; the city, owner; C. J. B. Snyder, architect; cost, $8,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, north side, 125 feet west of Webster Avenue, alterations to two two-story frame dwellings, 32 by 36; D. R. Bolster, owner; L. A. Saule, architect; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, March 22.

MAIDEN LANE, 6: Robert W. De Forest and others to Henry Marquand.....$141,000
MOTT ST, 16; Chong Wong to the Chinese Charitable and Benevolent Association of the City of New York..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Wong Achou to same 1
10TH ST, 151 and 153 West, and 180 Waverley Place; the Waldrich Land Improvement Company to Mary T. Ferguson..... 1
GREAT JONES ST, 30; Leopold Kaufmann and wife to Sophia Mayer..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Mary Archer to Leopold Kaufmann..... 1
STANTON ST, 248; Solomon Fedbach to Lena Jacobowitz..... 20,150
10TH ST, 151 and 153 West, and Waverley Place, 189; Moses E. Worthen and others to Mary T. Ferguson..... 1
37TH ST, n s, 180 ft w of 2d Av, 25x71; Edward B. Smith to the Mayor, &c.... 15,000
10TH AV, e s, 25.5 n of 43d St, 25x100; John McKelvey and wife to Max Isakovitz..... 100
71ST ST, s s, 264 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.5; John B. Keefer and wife to Margaret A. Smith..... 1
COLUMBUS AV, 68; E. Stanhope Phillips to Martha B. Phillips..... 1
77TH ST, n s, 130½ ft w of 2d Av, (encroachment,) —x—; Edward J. H. Tamsen and wife to Elizabeth Schramm..... 1
MAPES AV, e s, 389 ft n of 177th St, 66x 150; Joseph F. Gibney to Andrew L. Gardiner..... 1
CAULDWELL AV, e s, 340 ft n of 161st St, 20x125; Kate B. Decker to Frederick S. Langhirt and wife..... 8,500
PROSPECT AV, w s, 258 ft n of 165th St, 25x144.3x25x144.4; Thomas O'Rorke to Ludwig Beck and another..... 8,000
RIDER AV, n w s, 100 ft n e of 138th St, 50x115x52.2x100; James G. D. Burnett to James S. Nilson..... 1
136TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x 100; John Van Gelder and wife to George H. McGuire..... 1
63D ST, n s, 291.9 ft w of 9th Av, 18.6x 100.5; Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, to William Kingsland..... 15,000
62D ST, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Eugene Van Schaick, referee, to Augustus L. Hayes..... 16,200
WEST END AV, 135.8 ft n of 92d St, 14.6x100; Norman T. M. Mellis, referee, to Elizabeth Dennis..... 20,000
86TH ST, n s, 60 ft w of Central Park West, 140x100.8; David E. Oppenheimer and others to John C. Umberfield..... 1
42D ST, 363 West; Simon Adler and others to Laura Streifler..... 25,000
76TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 20x102.2; Jennie M. Tompkins to Elizabeth P. Skinner..... 1
76TH ST, s s, 280 ft w of West End Avenue, 20x102.2; same to Kate V. L. Howell..... 1
76TH ST, s s, 260 ft w of West End Av, 20x102.2; same to Maggie A. Coleman.. 1
76TH ST, s s, 240 ft w of West End Av, 20x102.2; Louis B. Rodson, &c..... 1
76TH ST, s s, 322 ft w of West End Av, 22x102.2; same to John Day..... 1
76TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of West End Av, 22x102.2; same to Eleanor A. M. Hall.. 1
85TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 102.2; Jane Hines to the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Yorkville..... 1
92D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Rosa Stelber and another to Charles H. von Dehsen and another..... 1
77TH ST, n s, 155 ft w of 2d Av, (encroachment;) Elizabeth Schramm to Edward J. H. Tamsen..... 1
85TH ST, n s, 38.1 ft e of Lexington Av, 24.10x82; James Staus and wife to John V. Kelly..... 1
AVENUE A, 1,018; William H. Willis, referee, to Henry Greenebaum..... 1,800
42D ST, s s, 113 ft w of 1st Av, 28x98.9; Henry C. Voss to Mary Voss..... 1
45TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 5th Av, 20x 100.5; Mary H. Lester to Annie M. Brown..... 1
113TH ST, s s, 245 ft w of 5th Av, 50x 100.11; William Ueckermann and wife to Max Bargebuhr..... 1
112TH ST, s s, 185 ft e of 2d Av, 20x irregular; Carmella Palarino to Michael Palarino, one-half part..... 500
116TH ST, n s, 126.8 ft e of Madison Av, 16.8x100.11; Henrietta Harris to Alexander McDowell..... 100
MADISON AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 118th St, 16.6x70; Ellen Cook to John Cook... 1
100TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; James Staus and wife to John V. Kelly..... 1
MADISON AV, w s, 25.6 ft n of 118th St, 25x85; Theodore A. Cordler and wife to Sadie Alexander..... 1
104TH ST, n s, 72 ft w of 3d Av, 28x50; Bernhard H. Elcks to Mathilde A. Havemann and others..... 1
77TH ST, n s, 155 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 102.2; Elizabeth Schramm to Adolph Meyers..... 11,500
ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 152d St, 25.6x187.2 to St. Nicholas Place x24.11 x121.9; Martha B. Philips to F. Stanhope Philips..... 1
115TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Boulevard, 100x100.11; same to same..... 1
LOT 23, map of property of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to John F. Miller..... 500
1ST AV, s s, 349.4 ft e of 4th St, 25x100; Edward Bennett and wife to Henry C. Merritt..... 1
WILLIAMS BRIDGE ROAD, w s, adjoining lands of Charles M. Thwaite, Lot 73, map partition by Joseph Thwaite; Robert Hart to Mary J. Hart..... 1
1ST AV, 2,129; Bernhard H. Elcks to Mathilde A. Havemann and others..... 1
116TH ST, 77 East; Alexander McDowell and wife to Miriam B. Richard..... 13,000
MANHATTAN AV, 344; Alexander McDowell and wife to Hannah E. Harris.. 1
109TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; John Turner and others to Andrew W. Gerlach..... 30,000
MANHATTAN AV, n e corner of 113th St, 100.11x95; David R. Todd to John R. Todd..... 1
MANHATTAN AV, 340 and 342; Alexander McDowell and wife to Henrietta Harris. 1
159TH ST, 545 and 547 West; Christiana Uren to Charles C. Mulholland..... 1
RETREAT, or BERGEN, AV, w s, 150 ft s of Rose St, 50x100; Albert V. Donellan to James T. Barry..... 1
134TH ST, s s, 617.7 ft e of Willis Av, 17x100; John Van Glider and wife to George H. McGuire..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BREHM, Allen, to Anton Schneider; Plot 17, map of Kerwin estate, Twenty-fourth Ward, 5 years..... $168
GALLAGHER, Patrick, to Joseph W. McCreery; 83 East 116th St, 1 year..... 870
GARNISS, John P., to John J. Fox; 1,880 and 1,890 Washington Av, 3½ years..... 1,200
GILBERT, Clara M., as administratrix, to Peter Fisher; 221 East 17th St, 5 years 4,200
HUBERT, Frederick, to Frank Jilek; 413 East 71st St, 3 years..... 216
FRENCH, Helen A., to Frohmann Brothers; 3d Av, s w corner 30th St, 3 years..... $1,800 to 2,000
JOHNSON, Gunder, to Amelia Kiefer; 2,188 5th Av, 3 years..... 420
LAUBER, William, to Ferdinand Guckenheimer; 205 8th Av, 3 years..... 1,176
MESSENGER, Henry, to Herman C. Wurm; 1,437 2d Av, 5 years..... 780
RHINELANDER, William, and another, as receivers, to Samuel S. Childs and another; 130 Broadway, 5 years..... 13,000
SCHLAG, F., to Wahlers Brothers; n w corner of Madison Av and 103d St, 3 years..... $900, 1,020
VANDERPOEL, Frederick S., as executor and trustee, to Charles de Boer; 167 William St, 10 1-12 years.....$1,600 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

ADLER, Leopold, and wife to Sophie Feder; e s of 2d Av, 75.11 ft s of 104th St, 1½ years..... $3,000
BACH, Louis, to Moses Weinman; 92 East 111th St, 3 years..... 7,000
SAME to Henrietta Heilbrun; 90 East 111th St, 3 years..... 7,000
BECK, Ludwig, and Mathilda Lowry to Thomas O'Rorke; w s of Prospect Av, 25.8 ft n of 165th St, 5 years..... 2,200
BIRCHALL, Louisa, to William Miller and wife; n e corner of 139th St and Locust Av, 2½ years..... 4,000
BLOOMINGDALE, Joseph B., and wife to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 78 5th Av, 5 years..... 130,000
BISSERT, John M., and wife to Michael Bissert; Lots 174 and 175, Block E, map of Mapes estate, 2¾ years..... 2,800
CORDLER, Theodore A., and wife to Frederick J. Middlebrook; n w corner of Madison Av and 118th St, 3 years..... 28,000
SAME to Mathilde L. Moller, executrix, &c., of C. Moller; w s of Madison Av, 25.6 ft n of 118th St, 3 years..... 17,000
SAME to Lillie Lilienthal; w s of Madison Av, 50.6 ft n of 118th St, 3 years..... 17,000
SAME to William Bertsche and wife; w s of Madison Av, 75.6 ft n of 118th St, 3 years..... 17,000
CURTIS, Josephine A., to Francis D. Bowne; n w corner of Madison Av and 30th St, 1 year..... 9,000
CLARK, Kate C., to George E. Edwards; s s of Boston Road, 62.7 ft s w of 169th St, ½ year..... 15,000
DAVIES, Alice, to L. Andrews; s e corner of 5th Av and 114th St, demand..... 10,000
DONOVAN, Rosa, and husband, to Farnelly; w s of 1st Av, 19.8 ft s of 115th St, also strip w s of 1st Av, 19.7 ft s of 115th St, 0.1½x90, 3 years..... 2,000
DE MILT, Henry R., and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of 137th St, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, 2 years..... 15,000
DONELLAN, Albert V., to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company; n corner of Broadway and North 3d Av, demand..... 2,000
DORAN, Michael, and wife to Hartford McGuinness; w s of Elizabeth St, Lot 145, map of Union Hill, Powell estate... 200
FORDHAM, William R., and wife to Westchester Fire Insurance Company; Lots 606, 607, 610, 611, 642, and 643, map of estate of Elizabeth R. B. King, at City Island, 3 years..... 700
GIBNEY, Joseph F., to Andrew L. Gardiner; e s of Mapes Av, 389 ft n of 177th St, 1 year..... 500
GIBBONS, Amelia and Granville, to Henry Lipps; s w corner of Locust Av and 141st St, 5½ years..... 5,000
GILES, William O., and wife to trustees, &c., of Samuel R. Platt, deceased; w s of Giles Place, 50 ft s of Montgomery Place, 2 years..... 5,000
HOLDEN, Timothy, and wife to the Mutual Benefit Loan and Building Company; 229 East 85th St, 11 years..... 2,000
CRONIN, Mary A., to Grace C. Marvin; n w s of Crotona Av, 192.8 ft n e of Woodruff Av, 2 years..... 350
HUMPHREYS, Mary E., to Grace C. Marvin; s s of 202d St, 218.4 ft e of Marion Av, 2 years..... 300
ISAKOVITZ, Max, and wife to Lazarus Fried; e s of 10th Av, 25.5 ft n of 43d St, 2 years..... 2,250
JAPPEN, Riewert M. and Tonis B., to Josephine Kimbel; e s of 3d Av, 185.6 ft n of 14th St, (lease,) 3 years..... 5,000
KIERNAN, Mary F., to Samuel and Jacob Kahn; n w corner 2d Av and 34th St, 1 year..... 1,000
KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Mary Archer; 30 Great Jones St, 1 year..... 20,000
SAME to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer; same property, 7 days..... 10,000
LEWIS, Agnes C., to John R. Suydam; n e corner of Houston St and West Broadway, 1 year..... 3,000
LEAMAN, Alice P., and husband, and Walter L., to Alonzo Hornby; n s of 75th St, 268 ft w of West End Av, 3 years.. 15,000
McLAUGHLIN, James and Mary, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 67th St, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year... 10,000
MEYERS, Adolph, to Elizabeth Schramm; n s of 77th St, 155 ft w of 2d Av, 2 years 2,000
McNOWELL, Alexander, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 77 East 116th St, 3 years..... 8,500
MASEMANN, Herman, and wife to same; 807 West End Av, 5 years..... 12,000
MURPHY, Louisa H., to Ellis B. Southworth; n s of 147th St, 75 ft e of Bradhurst Av, 8 months..... 800
MULDOON, Cecilia, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 111 Mott St, 1 year..... 1,500
MARTIN, Mary, to Julia Horey; e s of 11th Av, 60.5 ft s of 44th St, 1 year... 1,000
MAPES, Mary, to Reuben H. Parker; centre line Loring Av, now included in Aqueduct Av, 136 ft n of centre line of 206th St, 5 years..... 2,000
O'CONNELL, James, and wife to Thomas Lenane; s s of 150th St, 143.10 ft e of Terrace Place, 3 years..... 3,000
O'CONNELL, James, and wife to Catherine F. Meyer; n s of 150th St, 275 ft w of Morris Av, 3 years..... 1,500
PATTON, Henry L., and wife to New York Building-Loan Banking Company; n s of 24th St, 140 ft e of 8th Av, installments..... 15,870
POST, Edwin F., and Eliza A., to Elbridge G. Duvall; n s of Decatur Av, 242 ft s w of Suburban St, 5 years..... 2,000
ROBINSON, Frederick M., and wife to Abraham B. Valentine; 186 Greenwich St, 3 years..... 8,000
ROSS, William, and Alfred Jaretski; s w corner of Broadway and Walker St, demand..... 1,700
ROSS, Anna L., to same; same property, demand..... 1,700
STREIFLER, Laura, to Simon Adler and Henry S. Herrman; 363 West 42d St, 1 year, (two mortgages)..... 23,000
SAME to same; w s of Bradhurst Av, 90.6 ft n of centre line of 143d St, 1 year..... 3,000
SMITH, Margaret A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 71st St, 264 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 10,000
SCHLOSS, Jacob, and wife to Lyman Tiffany, as executor, &c., of Charlotte L. Fox., s w corner of Freeman and Chisholm Sts, 2 years..... 4,000
SEALY, George B., to John Parsons; w s of Broadway, 201.11 ft n of Varian St, ½ year..... 500
TODD, John R., and wife to Citizens' Savings Bank of New York; n e corner of Manhattan Av and 113th St, 1 year.....140,000
TAYLOR, Alfred J., and William D. Peck and wives to Julius Goldschmidt; s w corner of Aqueduct Av and 183d St, 5 years..... 7,000
SAME to same; s s of 183d St, 50 ft w of Aqueduct Av, 5 years..... 5,000
UMBERFIELD, John C., David E. Oppenheimer and Joseph Hamerschlag; n s of 86th St, 60 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..... 48,000
WESSELMAN, Henry B., as guardian, and Jacob S. Cornwell to Mary E. and Elizabeth Aertsen; 331 West Houston St and 211 Hester St, 3 years..... 3,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BURKE, James, to Kenyon & Newton.... $1,000
BURGHARD, Edward M., to Anna M. F. Freifau, Von Zedlitz & Liepe..... 1
BENNER, Willis, to Helen S. Benner, (two assignments)..... 7,500
BUCKLEY, Justus L., and others, executors of Daniel B. Fayerweather, to Niagara Fire Insurance Company of New York..... 35,000
CHIVVIS, Carrie E., to Julia S. Bryant.. 1
COHN, Sigmund, to Rosa Schoeffel..... 1,500
DEXTER, Frederick C., to Jane Schaefer. 1,000
FIERO, Albert W., to Louis P. Mahler.... 5,068
GERLACH, Wanda and Andrew W., to John and John W. Turner..... 5,500
HOOKEY, William T., to Absolom P. Bachman..... 2,000
HEDGES, James, executor of Eliza Hedges, to James Hedges..... 18,377
JONES, Jane, to Methodist Episcopal Church in Yorkville..... 1
KETCHUM, Edgar, to Franklin Seymour. 1,550
KENDALL, Daniel R., to Daniel Verdenhalven..... 14,400
SAME to Anthony Smyth..... 14,400
KANE, Joseph, to Susan Travers..... 30,000
MANDELBAUM, Harris, to Isidor Jackson..... 1,000
NEW YORK SURETY AND TRUST COMPANY to Cornelia A. Benjamin..... 15,000
SCHAEFER, Jane, to James Burke..... 1,000
STRONG, Theron G., to Martha P. Strong. 1
STEHLIN, Charles V., to Clara Simon... 8,000
STEHLIN, Caroline, and others, executors and trustees of Joseph Stehlin, to Clara Simon..... 3,000
TURNER, John and John W., to Hyman and Henry Sonn..... 5,523
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Gertrude L. Tallman..... 2,500
THE NORTHERN IMPROVEMENT Company to Emma M. Mellert, (two assignments)..... 3,859
UNANGST, Charles, to James Casey..... 4,000

Lis Pendens.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,055; Polka M. Wilkens and others, trustees, against Mordecai S. Kauffman and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
166TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x 95; Thomas J. Cummins against Christiana Uren and Bartholomew J. Rice, (to foreclose mortgage.)
RIVERVIEW TERRACE, w s, 98 ft s of Powell Place, 25x120.6x25.1x122.3; John Brooks, as executor, &c., and Adeline M. Brooks, as executrix, against Mary A. Walker and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
126TH ST, s s, 231 ft w of 6th Av, 18.9x99.11; William L. Tuttle against Jennie B. Davis, individually and as executrix, and J. Marvin Davis, (for a partition.)
47TH ST, 217 East; Alphonse S. Coper against Jacob Thyson and others, (to recover judgment.)
27TH ST, 517 West; William H. Schmohl against Agostino Cavinato and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
LONGFELLOW ST, e s, Lot 325, amended map of Section 18; Vyse estate, Josephine Muller against Wilhelmina E. Holmgren and another, (to foreclose mortgage.)
85TH ST, 134 to 138 West; William C. Arnold against Adeline Widmayer and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
108TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x 100.11; National Lead Company against Carl J. Lagassan and William A. Soles, (warrant of attachment.)
PLOTS 1 to 78, 81 to 105, 125 to 137, revised map of the Givan Homestead, Westchester; Theresa Lynch against William P. Lynch and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
4TH ST, 372, s s, 121 ft e of Avenue D, 23x96; Margaret Ludwig against William J. Reilly and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
ALLEN ST, 169; Susan A. Hayden against Mary E. Simons and others, (for a partition.)
101ST ST, n s, 125 ft e of Columbus Av, or 9th Av, 25x100.11; William H. Scott against Lillie R. Ster.i and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

TEASDALE PLACE, s s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100; the York Metal Lath Manufacturing Company against T. and G. Fuller..... $16
EDENWOOD AV, e s, 450 ft n of James Av, 50x100; Alvah H. Moore against Mr. Chatterton, owner; Fuller Brothers, contractors..... 23
BERGEN, or Retreat, Av, w s, 150 ft s of Rose St, 50x100; Hell Brothers against Albert V. Donnellan, owner and contractor..... 145
TREMONT AV, s e corner of Clinton Av, 25x100; Alvah H. Moore against J. Ramsteck, owner; Joseph E. Butterworth, contractor..... 38
JACKSON AV, e s, 100 ft n of 165th St, 75x100; York Metal Lath Manufacturing Company against George Tremberger, owner; T. and G. Fuller, contractors..... 68
LENOX AV, and 187th St, n e corner, —; Saruya Engineering Company against M. Levy & Co., owners and contractors 434
109TH ST, 313 East; John Kaiser against Sophia Michael, owner and contractor... 60
183D ST, s e corner of Vanderbilt Av, 24.8 x90; Buddin's Sons against John F. Brandt, owner and contractor..... 65
164TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; R. J. Cullen against Charles Fischer, owner and contractor..... 225
17TH ST, 616 and 618 East, and 617 and 619 East 16th St; John Coleman against Morris Mourky, owner; Joseph Fogarty, contractor..... 52
45TH ST, 241 and 243 East; Joseph A. Mullen against Ellen J. Potts, owner; Charles F. Hunt, contractor..... 63
3D AV, s w corner of 184th St, 50x120; Owen Toher against Mary A. Kelly, owner; F. L. Blom, contractor..... 32
JACKSON AV, e s, 100 ft n of 165th St, 75x100; H. B. Sawin against George Pressberger, owner; T. and G. Fuller, contractors..... 94
5TH AV, s w corner of 128th St, 25x100; Mary M. Cunningham against H. D. Ham, owner and contractor..... 127
PROSPECT PLACE, n e corner of 13th St, 39x105; Vincenzo Cerrito against Salvatore Lasperges, owner and contractor..... 71

Orders under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896.

177TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Clinton Av, 25x 100; Andrew Kitchen on Assad Khowir to H. G. Silleck, Jr..... 294

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

SOLOMON HACKELBERG.—Deputy Sheriff Whorlskey has put a keeper in the place of business of Solomon Hackelberg, manufacturer of paper boxes at 163 Bowery, on an attachment for $1,775, in favor of Katie Jacobson.

VICTOR OBERG.—The Sheriff has received an execution against Victor Oberg, liquor dealer at 461 Third Avenue, in favor of Jacob Ruppert for $1,426. He has been in the liquor business at various places for seven years.

HENRY HOEMANN.—Three judgments, aggregating $1,841, were obtained yesterday against Henry Hoemann, liquor dealer, of 85 Second Avenue, by the Bachmann Brewing Company. Mr. Hoemann took the saloon in September last.

THE BREVOORT PETROLEUM COMPANY.—James Kearney has been appointed receiver in sequestration proceedings for the Brevoort Petroleum Company of this city by Judge Smyth of the Supreme Court on the application of Abram J. F. Van Deventer. The company suspended business some years ago, and there is but little remaining, chiefly dried up and useless oil lands in Pennsylvania.

CLARENCE S. LYON.—Clarence S. Lyon, wholesale dealer in meat at 1, 7, and 8 West Washington Market, made an assignment yesterday to John J. Harrington, giving a preference for $820 to John J. Harrington & Co. Mr. Lyon has been in the market for the past twenty-five years. Philip J. Britt, his attorney, said the assignment was caused by illness, that the liabilities are less than $5,000, and that all creditors will be paid in full.

ESTATE OF JOHN GRAHAM.—William M. Lawrence has been appointed receiver for the factory property at 518 to 528 West Thirty-fifth Street by Judge Beach of the Supreme Court in foreclosure suits against the executrix of the estate of John Graham, brought by John Van Dolsen to foreclose three second mortgages, aggregating $17,250 on the property, made by John Graham, who died in 1888. They came after a first mortgage of $68,000, and there is due for taxes $8,000.

THE C. F. HODSDON COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Butler has taken charge of the place of business of the C. F. Hodsdon Company, dealer in lumber at the foot of East Houston Street, on three executions for $3,972, in favor of the John L. Roper Lumber Company, for lumber and on notes. C. F. Hodsdon has been in the lumber business since 1881, and incorporated this company in December, 1894, he having made an individual assignment in November, 1893, with liabilities of $164,000.

JAMES G. D. BURNETT.—James G. D. Burnett, dealer in coal on Rider Avenue, near One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, Mott Haven, made an assignment yesterday to Isaac C. Birch, giving a preference to Olin J. Stephens for $1,215. He has been in this line of business since 1881, claimed an investment of $9,000, and owned the coal-yard property, which he valued at $12,000, mortgaged for $6,000. The assignment is attributed to the unsettled condition of the coal trade, and the liabilities are reported to be about $7,000.

PHINNY AYRES.—Phinny Ayres of 538 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street made an assignment yesterday to George W. Stephens, giving preferences to Conrad Zeiger for $300, and Benjamin Moore & Co. for $200. Mr. Ayres is not in any business now. He was formerly in the wholesale paint business at 424 Broome Street, where he started forty-five years ago, but gave it up in January, 1896. Some years ago he was reputed to be worth $150,000, and owned real estate down town and in Tremont. Mr. Stephens, the assignee, said that Mr. Ayres still owns real estate in Tremont and in New Jersey. The latter is mortgaged to secure the National Lead Company, one of the creditors. The liabilities are about $8,000, and there is only about $2,000 unsecured. Depreciation in assets is the cause of the assignment.

Out of Town.

MULDOWNEY & JENKINS.—Yesterday afternoon the Sheriff closed the retail clothing store of Muldowney & Jenkins, in Amsterdam, N. Y., on an execution amounting to $5,000. The firm's liabilities are $12,000 and assets $15,000. Poor collections, it is said, precipitated the failure.

THE GERMANIA SAFETY VAULT AND TRUST COMPANY.—The schedule of the assets and liabilities of the Germania Safety Vault and Trust Company of Louisville, Ky., was filed in the County Court yesterday afternoon. The liabilities, including the capital stock, are $303,017.29. The assets are $229,726.50.

THE LOUISVILLE CHAIR COMPANY.—The Louisville Chair Company assigned yesterday afternoon to Lytle Buchanan. The failure is attributed to the inability to realize on unusually heavy stock. The liabilities are estimated at $60,000, but the assets are much larger. The company was organized in 1882, and has been successful, having a large output and a trade extending over many States. The capital stock is $100,000.

Judgments.

Monday, March 22.

The first name is the debtor.

ALBONESI, Albert—W. H. Rankin..... $70
AMSBURY, Edwin T.—G. T. Harkness... 1,791
BOWLES, Dwight W.—J. E. Bowles 561
BAGOT, William J., and Peter—E. Zalss and others..... 956
BECK, David, and Peter—B. Diehl..... 2,656
BEEDE, William H., and Alice R.—Louisiana G. Gibson..... 466
BRETT, Patrick W.—A. Prince..... 89
BAGOTT, William J., and Peter—E. Oelberman and another..... 2,862
BURR, George L., and George L. Burr Company—R. & H. Simon..... 187
BLOCK, Gabriel—H. Mintz..... 148
BAYHA, Anne—M. A. Cunningham and others 118
BUTLER, James H.—Thomas F. Smith. 162
BUCKLEY, Richard W., and Robert McCafferty—J. M. Burnle..... 415
COLLIER, Barron G., and C. Myles—M. Wineburg 2,110
CRAWFORD, Emmet—R. H. Williams and another 105
COLUCCI, Domenico—F. Kaffeman..... 151
CHURCHILL, Charlotte, and Harriet—Theodore Wegener..... 108
C. F. HODSDON COMPANY—John L. Roper Lumber Company, (three judgments) 4,093
DUNICAN, John W.—R. Ehlers..... 164
DURANT, Howard M.—J. C. Hartmann.. 1,210
EXINER, Zacharias—E. P. Hatch..... 298
EBERT, Morris—Mary Evans, costs..... 175
FRAZEE, Florence V.—F. A. Bennett, costs 321
FOGARTY, Joseph J.—Rosella Hamill, as administratrix 69
FLUSHING JOCKEY CLUB—Edward M. Grout and others..... 976
GROSS, Walter, and Ernest Wolf—C. C. Duval 1,516
HOEMANN, Henry—The Bachman Brewing Company, (three judgments)..... 1,841
HARRIS, Jacob—Robert Reis & Co..... 150
HISS, William J., Smith & Stevens Manufacturing Company—Carthage National Bank 243
HANSON, Charles F.—The Tompkins Avenue Congregational Society..... 180
HAY, Thomas A.—The Germania Bank of the City of New York..... 256
HARGRAVE, James J.—Sheboygan Novelty Company 29
SAME—J. F. Balkill and another..... 23
HA

AGAINST MR. WARSZAWIAK.

Warning Issued by the City Mission and Tract Society.

The Directors of the New York City Mission and Tract Society have sent out a circular, stating that proof has come to their knowledge of the wrongdoing of Herman Warszawiak, and that he has made confession of the same. The Directors explain that notice of Warszawiak's shortcomings is given to the public not because he is in any way connected with the society, he having left its employ Nov. 26, 1894, but because of his previous relation to the society, and in the interest of religion and righteousness, and that the public may be warned.

Mr. Warszawiak, a converted Hebrew, has been connected for several years with various city missionary societies, confining his labors to preaching Christianity among the Jews of the east side. His application to be taken under the care of the New York Presbytery was refused not long ago.

Mr. Warszawiak, when questioned last night regarding the charges made by the Mission and Tract Society, refused to make any statement whatever. "I understand fully the nature of the charges," he said, "but at present I am not prepared to give the public my side of the story."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. William J. D. Horne, Ninth Cavalry, is relieved from duty at Fort Duchesne, Utah, and will join his troop.

Lieut. Col. John B. Babcock, Assistant Adjutant General, will proceed to San Francisco as Adjutant General of the Department of California.

Major Thomas H. Barry, Assistant Adjutant General, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, as Adjutant General of the Department of the Columbia.

First Lieut. John S. Sewell, Corps of Engineers, now on service in the office of Chief of Engineers, is relieved from duty with the United States Engineer School at Willets Point, N. Y.

Capt. Nathan S. Jarvis, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Willets Point, N. Y., and ordered to Fort Clark, Texas, relieving Major Henry S. Kilbourne, Surgeon, who is ordered to Madison Barracks, New York.

The following transfers in the Twenty-fifth Infantry are made: First Lieut. George P. Ahern, Company D; First Lieut. Alfred S. Frost, Company B; Second Lieut. Vernon A. Caldwell, Company D.; Lieut. Reynolds J. Burt, Company K.

Lieut. Col. Thomas Ward, Major Arthur L. Wagner, and Major William H. Carter, Assistant Adjutant Generals, are relieved from their present duties and will repair to Washington, and report to the Adjutant General of the army for duty in his office.

First Lieut. Walter H. Gorion, Eighteenth Infantry, is directed to report to the Governor of Delaware for such duty with the National Guard of that State as he may be able to perform without interfering with those required of him as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Delaware College, Newark, Del.

Major George E. Pond, Quartermaster, is relieved from duty at Plattsburg Barracks, New York, to take effect upon the expiration of his present leave of absence, and will proceed to Chicago, to relieve Major Forrest H. Hathaway, Quartermaster, who will proceed to Omaha, Neb., as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Platte.

Second Lieut. James Hamilton, Third Artillery, will report before the following retiring board at San Francisco: Brig. Gen. James W. Forsyth, Col. William R. Shafter, First Infantry; Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, Assistant Surgeon General; Lieut. Col. Samuel B. M. Young, Fourth Cavalry; Capt. Guy L. Edie, Assistant Surgeon, and First Lieut. Richard C. Croxton, First Infantry, Recorder.

First Lieut. Victor E. Stottler, Tenth Infantry, will remain as Acting Indian Agent at the Mescalero Agency, New Mexico, and Capt. Charles E. Nordstrom, Tenth Cavalry, is detailed as Acting Indian Agent at the Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency, New Mexico, relieving Major John L. Bullis, Paymaster, from duty as Acting Indian Agent at that agency. This revokes former orders affecting these officers.

The following assignments to regiments by the Secretary of War, of officers recently promoted from non-commissioned officers, are announced: Second Lieut. James W. Clinton, to the Seventh Infantry, Company I, Fort Logan, Colorado; Second Lieut. Alex T. Ovenshine, to the Seventeenth Infantry, Company H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Second Lieut. Henry D. Eames, to the Nineteenth Infantry, Company I, Fort Wayne, Michigan; Second Lieut. Robert Field, to the Fourteenth Infantry, Company K., Vancouver Barracks, Washington. They will join their companies not later than April 25.

Navy.

Assistant Surgeon G. D. Costigan, United States Navy, has been detached from the New York Naval Laboratory and ordered to the receiving ship Vermont, at New York.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

S. Swarts Company of New York City, to engage in the restaurant, café, and saloon business; capital, $6,000. Directors—Charles Leopold, Samuel Swarts, New York City; Frank W. Strong, Brooklyn.

Sumwalt & Jones Company of New York City, to manufacture spices, baking powder, &c.; capital, $1,000. Directors—Charles H. Sumwalt, Herbert Noble, New York City; P. A. Cretien, Brooklyn.

Caldwell & Co., (incorporated,) of New York City, to manufacture proprietary medicine; capital, $2,000. Directors—Robert Caldwell, Thomas Anderson, New York; N. B. Harris, Rosebank, Richmond County.

The Manhattan Construction and Equipment Company of New York City, for the construction and equipment of railroads; capital, $500. Directors—Edward P. Steers, John A. Megargee, Davenant Rodger, New York City.

The Alfred Telephone and Telegraph Company, to maintain a telephone line from Alfred, Allegany County, to Hornellsville; capital, $2,000. Directors—Colvin D. Reynolds, D. Sherman Burdick, William H. Crandall, Charles T. Harris, of Alfred, and others.

The Perkins Company of New York City, to transact a general mercantile and shipping business in coal; capital, $5,000. Directors—James D. Perkins, Francis Seaverns, New York; Edgar D. Seaverns, East Orange, N. J.; Charles Edward Souther, South Orange.

The Buffalo Gas Heating and Automatic Regulating Company of Buffalo, to manufacture, sell, and lease heating and heat-regulating devices; capital, $20,000. Directors—Edward R. Wars, Worcester, Mass.; Frederick F. Gumaer, Oswego; Silas J. Douglass, East Aurora; John Burgmaster, Buffalo; John L. Beveridge, Colgrove, Cal.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

30TH ST., 14 WEST.—Desirable large and hall rooms to rent, with board; parlor dining room; references.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Sq., N. Y., and 73 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Native teachers; low fee; term begins now.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

German Thoroughly taught; moderate fee. 96 East 10th St. PROF. HEIDEMANN.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE (LONG ISLAND) has been successfully educating Young Boys for thirty-five years. E. HINDS.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th, private and class lessons daily; beginners any time

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GET RICH QUICKLY; Send for 300 Inventions Wanted.—Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, N. Y., the leading house in the world.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; private family; good reference. 157 West 75th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By cook; competent in all branches; does washing; personal references. 312 West 44th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook; in private family; wages, $25 to $30; best of reference. C. M., 850 3d Av.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two girls; to go together; one as cook and laundress; other as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; best references. Mrs. Comerford, 311 East 40th St.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as good cook; capable in all branches; willing to do little washing; best reference; private family. 206 East 26th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By Scotch woman as cook and laundress; permanent place in country; good baker; good reference. 249 West 30th St., Room 18.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking and baking; best city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By a professional cook for the space of a few weeks, until her present employer returns; the best of reference if required. 208 West 41st St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; club or hotel; city or country. A., Box 331 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—Understands German and American cooking; good baker and laundress; references. 740 6th Av., third flat.

COOK, &c.—By respectable young woman to cook, wash, and iron; in private family; reference; very capable. 427 3d Av.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; in a small private family; no objections to the country. 200 East 38th St.

COOK.—By a reliable woman as cook and to assist with washing; understands all branches; four years' reference. 481 9th Av., third bell.

COOK, &c.—By first-class cook; willing to assist with washing; best city reference. 829 9th Av. Rogan's bell.

COOK—BUTLER.—By a French couple as first-class cook and butler; best of reference. 45 West 45th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; best city reference; wages $20 to $25. 519 Lexington Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook, with best reference from last employer; to go out by week or month until May 1. Shields, 336 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook; good references. 416 East 72d St, ground floor, janitor.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By well-educated North German lady as traveling companion; also good nurse for invalids; best city reference. M., 46 West 68th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK, &c.—Day's work, washing, ironing, or plain cooking by a respectable woman with undoubted personal reference. 240 East 38th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker by the day in private family; latest designs; fancy waists, sleeves, skirts; perfect fitting; remodelling; terms moderate; best references. S., Box 296, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By English lady, experienced, as resident governess; English, French, music, singing, elementary German and Latin. Marcella, 243 West 24th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPERS.—By man and wife to take care of private house; no children; willing to cook if any of family are at home; first-class city references. J. Day, 122 East 63d St., care Mrs. Fitzpatrick.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By a strong young girl for general housework; willing and obliging; first-class city reference. 334 West 42d St.; ring Strong's bell.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a middle-aged German woman as general houseworker; plain cooking. 413 West 41st St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class; French; middle-aged; dressmaker, hairdresser; thoroughly competent and reliable; obliging; accustomed to travel; best reference. Marie, Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German as educated, experienced maid to lady or grown children; good dressmaker, needlewoman; cut, fit; traveling and packing; best reference. C. F., 257 West 42d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By German lady's maid; competent in all duties; experienced dressmaker; cut and fit; accustomed to travel; city reference. B. C., care Mrs. McAvoy, 201 Lexington Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent English lady's maid; good dressmaker and seamstress; assist with housekeeping or other duties; capable and trustworthy; hairdressing. C. H., 219 2d Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—As maid and seamstress; is good packer and willing to travel; or would do chamberwork and as seamstress; good references. M. Byrnes, 100 West 53d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—As maid and seamstress; excellent in all kinds of sewing; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city references. 120 East 53d St.; ring Day's bell.

MAID.—By young girl; Protestant; would like to travel as maid to lady or grown children. Maid, care Mrs. Watson, 100 West 55d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; assist with other work; city or country; personal city reference. McN., Box 317, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman; first-class laundress; go out by day or do cleaning, or do washing home; references; M. D., Box 87, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By young woman as competent laundress; assist in chamberwork; city or country; good city reference. 321 East 24th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By thoroughly competent, well-experienced young woman as first-class laundress; by the day or week; first-class private family; references. Love, 777 8th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress by day, week, or month; good shirt and collar ironer; best reference. Ring Kalzenstein bell, 214 East 65th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl as competent laundress; nine years' city reference. S., Box 290 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to go out by the day, week, or month; best of city reference from last place. S., 204 West 32d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress; with the best of reference. 310 East 31st St.

Nurses.

NURSE—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls; one as infant's nurse; entire charge; other as chambermaid; assist in pantry or nursery; first-class reference. Geoghager, 508 W. 28th St.

NURSE.—By German lady as children's nurse; can give music lessons; good seamstress; city or country; good reference. L. S., 177 West Broadway.

NURSE and CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant young woman as nurse and to assist with chamberwork; personal city reference. 241 W. 46th St., Atkinson's bell.

NURSE.—By refined German girl as nurse to children from two years up; best reference. Blohm, 1,436 1st Av.

NURSE, &c.—By respectable young girl to take care of children and assist with chamberwork; willing and obliging. 956 2d Av.

NURSE.—By a refined young girl as nurse; excellent city reference. Donnelly, 112 West 63d St.

NURSE.—Experienced lady will care for child at her home. West, 220 East 33d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By seamstress sewing in private family by the day. L. C., 650 3d Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two sisters; one first-class waitress; other chambermaid; best city references; in private American family; no cards. Stanford's bell, 125 East 104th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in private family; takes charge of dining room and can fill butler's place; best city references. C. C., Box 14, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young woman as first-class waitress or parlormaid; best city reference. M. A., Box 375 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as thoroughly competent waitress in a private family; good reference. M. A., Box 260 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—In private family; can see lady after 2 o'clock. 242 West End Av.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; first-class city reference. 347 East 41st St., Berry's bell.

Miscellaneous.

HOUSEMAID or MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman; competent; three years' reference from last employer. A. H., Box 379 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—As bookkeeper; experienced in mercantile, manufacturing, corporation, and publication accounts; books opened and adapted to business; understand German; terms reasonable. Expert, 320 East 33d St.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a steady, sober, experienced Englishman; lived with best families; age, 38; height, 5 feet 9 inches; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Single; height five feet eleven inches; excellent silver cleaner and understands; best city reference. W. H., Box 866 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By first-class German butler; sober, honest, obliging; best references; in fine private house; wages, $30-$35. Pinner Bros., Box 23, 1,062 3d Av.

BUTLER and COOK.—By a French couple, having several years' first-class references; fully capable in every respect; country preferred. J. V., 145 West 31st St.

BUTLER—COOK.—English; wife first-class cook; thorough servants; city references. G. L., Box 319 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By young man as butler in first-class private family; best city references. 18 East 38th St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman who speaks English and German fluently; age thirty-four; very good city references. H. S., 311 East 9th St.

SITUATION WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger: Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chefs.

CHEF.—As chef in a private family; fully experienced to take charge of a kitchen in all its branches; highly recommended. C. R., 157 East 28th St.

CHEF.—By a Frenchman; first-class cook; makes excellent pastry; sober and willing; club or private family; best reference. M. J., 530 6th Av.

CHEF.—By first-class chef for private family; scholar of a royal family; pastry and bread; city references. Harprisch, 1,457 Avenue A.

Conchmen.

COACHMAN.—By first-class, steady, sober, reliable, all-round man; city driver; thoroughly experienced; perfectly competent; strictly temperate; generally useful; highly recommended; not afraid of work; attend furnace, milk, &c.; single; city or country. T., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—By a young married man; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; six years' best city references from last employer and can be seen personally; country preferred. John F., care J. B. Brewster, 319 West 48d St.

COACHMAN.—Single; reliable and trustworthy; willing, respectful, and obliging; thoroughly understands his business; city or country; very best of reference from last employers. J. S., Box 151 Times Office.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By married man as coachman and gardener; understands care of horses, carriages, cows, poultry, and gentleman's country place; good reference. Thomas Newman, Roslyn, L. I.

COACHMAN—COOK.—By man and wife; English; in private family; can take full charge of gentleman's country place; first-class references. Dingley, 268 West 4th St.

COACHMAN.—By single young man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business in all branches; best city references. J. M., 889 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—By young man as coachman; single; thoroughly understands his business. H. F. S., 150 East 22d St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By an Irishman, 23, at anything; understands horses; can furnish good reference; not afraid of work. J. C., 13 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—English; twenty-two; good valet; permanent place; satisfactory references. F. L., Box 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SECOND MAN.—By young man; thoroughly experienced; first-class city references. L. M., Box 28, 1,242 Broadway.

Valets.

VALET or BUTLER and VALET.—By a first-rate man in both capacities; good references; English. Valet, 821 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT or NURSE.—By American, to insane or invalid gentleman; age 28; unexceptionable references. Stafford, 26 West 118th St.

DRIVER, &c.—By a middle-aged American; sober, and honest; as driver, care of office or floor in livery stable, or on stock farm; a good plain writer and arithmetician; reference. William S. Shears, 19 Beacon Av., Jersey City Heights, N. J.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

CAREFULLY SELECTED DOMESTICS. ST. Bartholomew's Employment Bureau, 209 East 42d St.

WANTED—A first-class laundress and chambermaid who could sleep home. Apply, Tuesday morning, between 9 and 10:30, at 52 East 69th St.

WANTED—German or French seamstress and maid; must dress hair. Apply, Tuesday and Wednesday, from 10 to 2, at 7 East 74th St.

WANTED.—Nurse for children 2½, 6, and 7; must have references. Apply at 40 West 40th St., 3 o'clock.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED.—On the greatest specialty of the age; see the Sunlight gas burner; big commission; choice territory; big money maker; wanted wherever gas is used. Sunlight Co., 545 Broadway.

WANTED—Young and ambitious musical and dramatic students to train to take part in the production of a new great work; must have good voice or instrument. Apply, 10 to 12 A. M., 6 to 8 P. M., 27 West 42d St., Director, Mr. Fred Clifton.

WANTED.—An experienced gentleman to represent a prominent daily newspaper as advertising canvasser. R. E. P., Box 131 Times.

SPRING RESORTS.

LAUREL IN THE PINES,

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

HORACE PORTER, Manager.

Atlantic City, N. J.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

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FINEST HOTEL ON THE COAST.
DIRECTLY ON THE BEACH.
Salt and Fresh Water in Every Bath.
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THE GRAND ATLANTIC,
AN ELEGANT NEW HOTEL,
WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.
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300 large suites, containing two to six windows each. "Terms moderate." Send for illustrated booklet.

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NOW OPEN.

Private suites, with hot and cold sea water baths. Rates, $3.50 to $5. Special rates for Spring season. CARL G. ESSNER, Prop.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Overlooks the most delightful section of this famous beach. Seasonable comforts and amusements.
Open throughout the year.
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THE ROMAN.

American and European Plans.

FINEST CUISINE AT ATLANTIC CITY.

CALLAWAY & ALEXANDER.

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A SPLENDID FAMILY HOTEL.
Reasonable rates. Close to the Ocean.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. J. C. COPELAND.

THE IRVINGTON.

Atlantic City, N. J.
Will reopen Feb. 27. Filtered water. Sun parlor. Popular prices.

HOTEL STICKNEY, Kentucky Av., Atlantic City, N. J.; 100 feet from ocean; excellent cuisine; transient; $2 to $2.50; weekly, $9 to $12. Send for booklet. L. V. STICKNEY.

SURROGATE'S NOTICES.

ELLIS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ELLIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Putney & Bishop, their attorneys, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of March, 1897. WILBUR D. ELLIS, MILO M. BELDING, Executors. PUTNEY & BISHOP, Attorneys for Executors, 115 Broadway, New York City.

HOFSASS, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. HOFSASS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, in Middle Village, New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of December, 1896. JOHN NEEDERSTEIN, Executor. Middle Village, N. Y. d8-1aw6mTu

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest. JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack.. Wednesday, Mar. 24
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack.... Saturday, March 27
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack..... Tuesday, March 30
COMANCHE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Friday, April 2
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents.
5 Bowling Green, New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

EXCURSIONS.

GAZE'S TOURS. GOING to TRAVEL? New Tours (1897) to Europe.

Entirely NEW routes. ALL expenses included.

HIGH-CLASS parties leave April, May, June; also Summer vacation tours. All routes. Programmes post-free. Correspondence invited. Steamships. Travel tickets everywhere. Railroads. Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 B'way, N. Y.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 27, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Spree*, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Spree";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul*, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per St. Paul";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Teutonic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland.")

THURSDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Columbia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Schiedam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Schiedam.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Campania*, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of each steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 9:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Bellarden, via Bahia and Rio Janeiro, (letters for Pernambuco and North Brazil must be directed "per Bellarden;) at 11 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Grecian Prince, via Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Grecian Prince";) at 3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New Orleans; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

WEDNESDAY.—At 1 PM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 9 AM for Demerara direct, per steamship Tjomo; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, via St. Thomas, also Venezuela and Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Saratoga, via Havana; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla.")

THURSDAY.—At 11 AM for Brazil, per steamship Asti, via Pernambuco and Victoria, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Asti";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at 1 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Horatio, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Port au Prince, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Altai, (letters must be directed "per Altai.")

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, per steamship Pretoria, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Pretoria";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jeremie, Jacmel, and Aux Cayes, per steamship Athos, (letters for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala must be directed "per Athos";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca.") at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 AM and 2:30 PM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March $25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 26 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March $27 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March $27 and up to April 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 14 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., March 19, 1897.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

COOK'S TOURS TO EUROPE

Arrangements suited to all. New routes, best accommodations.
High-class Select Parties, leaving March 27, May 8, 29, June 9, 12, 16, 26. Also,
GRAND SUMMER CRUISE OF S.S. OHIO.
70 days for $475 up, leaving June 26.
Special Programme of Lower Priced
VACATION TOURS TO EUROPE.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York.
Phila., 828 Chestnut St.; Boston, 332 Washington St.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot.. Sat., Mch. 27, 5 A.M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli.... Sat., April 3, 10 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat and landing charges: 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, Mch. 27, 1 PM | Etruria, April 17, 3 PM
Umbria, Apl 3, 6:30 A.M. | Campania, Apl 24, noon
Lucania, April 10, 11 AM | Umbria, May 1, 3 PM
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Teutonic, Mar. 24, Noon		Teutonic, Apr. 21, Noon	
Britannic, Mar. 31, Noon		Britannic, April 28, Noon	
Majestic, April 7, Noon		Majestic, May 5, Noon	
Germanic, Apr. 14, Noon		Germanic, May 12, Noon	

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 1, 1 P. M.
City of Rio Janeiro, via Honolulu, April 10, 1 P. M.
GAELIC.....April 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, May 1, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....May 11, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF INDIA...March 29, May 31, Aug. 2
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..April 19, June 21, Aug. 23
EMPRESS OF CHINA...May 10, July 12, Sept. 13
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA
WARRIMOO, April 8. MIOWERA, May 8.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Spree, Tu., Mch. 23, 10 AM		Havel, Tu., April 13, 10 AM	
Trave, Tu., Mch. 30, 10 AM		Spree, Tu., April 20, 10 AM	
Lahn, Tu., April 6, 10 AM		Trave, Tu., April 27, 10 AM	

Twin Screw Passenger Steamers.
Konigin Luise.....Thursday, April 8
Friedrich der Grosse.....Thursday, April 22
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Kaiser, Mch. 27, 10 AM		Fulda, April 24, 10 AM	
Ems, April 10, 10 AM		Kaiser, May 8, 10 AM	
Werra, April 17, 10 AM		Ems, May 15, 10 AM	

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE
from New York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.

Columbia, Mch. 25,	7AM	Columbia, May 13,	7AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8,	10AM	F. Bismarck, M'y 27,	10AM
Normannia, Ap. 29,	10AM	Normannia, June 3,	10AM

HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S.S.
Palatia, March 27, 1 PM | Pennsylvan'a, Ap 10, 11AM
First cab., $60 up; intermediate, $40; steerage, $30.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.

Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by TWIN SCREW EXPRESS S. S. FROM NEW YORK JUNE 17 and JULY 22.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

American Line.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ST. PAUL.....	March 24	ST. PAUL.....	April 14
NEW YORK..	March 31	ST. LOUIS.....	April 21
PARIS	April 7	PARIS	April 28

SUMMER CRUISE
to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN.
Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia.
By the American S. S. "Ohio."
Sailing from New York, June 29.
Duration of cruise, 60 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upward. Send for full information and pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday.
Westernl'd, Mar. 24, noon | Noordland, April 7, noon
Southwark, Mar. 31, 4PM | Friesland, April 14, noon
INTERNATIONAL NA

BOYCOTT LED TO SHOOTING

Thomas Cavanagh, a Contractor, Fired at Union Cartmen Who Attacked Him on the Ferryboat Rockaway.

ONE SYMPATHIZER WOUNDED.

Martin Smith Was Struck by One of the Bullets and Is Seriously Hurt —Mob in Long Island City Overturned Carts and Beat Drivers.

As a result of a quarrel growing out of a cartmen's boycott in Long Island City, Thomas Cavanagh, a well-known contractor, shot and seriously wounded Martin Smith, fifty-two years old, of 107 Seventh Street, Long Island City, a sympathizer of the union men, on the ferryboat Rockaway, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Cavanagh a short time ago bid for the contract to haul asphalt from the Barber Asphalt Works, at the foot of Sixth Street, Long Island City, to this city. The work employs about 100 carts. It had been done for some time by a number of cartmen who form the Cartmen's Protective Association No. 1 of the Knights of Labor. Mr. Cavanagh and Peter Rafferty secured the contract and offered smaller wages, and the cartmen refused to work for him, and hinted at trouble if he secured non-union men.

The contract went into effect yesterday morning, and a special detail of twenty police from the Second Precinct of Long Island City was stationed at the Barber Asphalt Works at 6 A. M., as it was feared that the union men would make trouble. Mr. Cavanagh had difficulty in securing drivers for his carts, and it was afternoon before he could get five of them started from Jackson Avenue toward the Barber works. He drove the first one, the second was manned by Owen Cavanagh, an ex-policeman, and no relation to the contractor, and others were driven by men from outside the city.

Many cartmen and sympathizers were waiting for the carts, and as they passed stones and pieces of brick were frequently thrown at them. When they reached the corner of East and Vernon Avenues the crowd had become very large and it started to close in on the carts.

Mr. Cavanagh whipped his horse and drove at a gallop down the street, many union men following him. The horses of the other carts were let loose, the drivers were dragged or knocked from their seats, and two were beaten so that they required the aid of doctors. One of them, James McVey, was picked up unconscious, and taken to St. John's Hospital, and Owen Cavanagh had to fight his way through the crowd.

The police soon came charging up from the Barber works, which were three blocks away, in time to rescue the drivers, but to find three of the carts overturned and rendered useless. They were badly broken, and the wheels were wrenched off.

The cart that had been driven by Mr. Cavanagh was loaded at the works. It was escorted by about twenty policemen, and, accompanied by Mr. Cavanagh, it was driven to the Long Island Ferry house and aboard the ferryboat Rockaway. About 200 cartmen and sympathizers followed the cart. Some ran ahead and got on the boat and some followed the cart on board.

The boat had just left the slip when the union men and sympathizers, about seventy in number, surrounded the cart and began to make hostile demonstrations. Some of them attacked the Cavanaghs, who stood back to back on the cart and repulsed all their assailants, until some of the cartmen armed themselves with shovels and made a concerted attack all around the cart. Some of the cartmen released the horse, and others wrenched off the tailboard and threw it overboard, allowing some of the hot asphalt to flow to the floor.

Some vicious blows with shovels were aimed at the Kavanaghs. Finally they drew their pistols and the contractor fired two shots into the crowd just as the boat was entering the slip at the foot of East Thirty-fourth Street, this city. The gates were opened in a minute, and the crowd scattered at once. Both the Cavanaghs were arrested and Martin Smith, who had been hit by a bullet, was sent to Bellevue Hospital. It was found that he had been shot through the right arm, the bullet entering his left breast. His injury will not prove fatal.

The Cavanaghs were arraigned in Yorkville Police Court and the contractor's bail was fixed at $2,000, which was furnished later, while his companion was fined $1 for carrying a dangerous weapon. Both men declared that Smith was one of their assailants, and that he was armed with a shovel. He denies this, and says he carefully kept out of the fight. He does not belong to the Cartmen's Association, but is a sympathizer.

Thomas Cavanagh, who lives at 341 Webster Avenue, Long Island City, is one of the leaders of the Jeffersonian Democracy. He has been President of the Board of Education in that city. He has had many difficulties with laboring men.

He declared last night that he would start his carts this morning, and a large detail of police will be stationed at the Barber Works.

LEGAL NOTES.

BUILDING RESTRICTIONS IN DEEDS.—In a suit by Mary A. Longworth against Bennett R. Deane, the Appellate Division has just given a decision involving building restrictions imposed by the late Clarence S. Brown, who was the former owner of the block between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Streets and Ninth and Tenth Avenues. Brown divided the land into lots for private residences, and conveyed to different parties by deeds, each of which contained a covenant on the part of the grantee, his heirs and assigns, not at any time thereafter to erect, suffer, or permit upon the premises conveyed any tenement house; which covenant it was agreed should run with the land. Mrs. Longworth, the owner of a lot in the block, used as a private residence, sought to restrain defendant, who owns another lot, from violating the covenant. In the suit of Amerman against Deane, decided by the Court of Appeals five years ago, involving property in the same block, it was proved that the entire surrounding neighborhood had been mostly built with flats or tenement houses; that the tenement house defendant was building was a large one, and he had expended large sums thereon. The Court of Appeals in that case sustained the judgment below, giving damages to the amount of the difference in value of plaintiff's premises with and without defendant's tenement building. In the present suit by Mrs. Longworth, it appeared that the original covenant referred to was modified by the plaintiff's predecessor in title by an agreement with the executors of Brown, and in the deed by which plaintiff's premises were conveyed to her it is recited that the premises are subject a covenant against nuisances, as modified by an agreement dated Feb. 20, 1884, which reads: "Nor any tenement house, not meaning, however, what is known as a flat or apartment, provided they be equal in class to 336 and 247 West Forty-seventh Street." The Court, on the trial following the decision in the Amerman case, gave judgment for the plaintiff. The Appellate Division has directed a reversal, holding that the question in this case is radically different. Justice Patterson, who gives the opinion, says: "The subject of the construction of defendant's houses relatively to their correspondence with the houses, or either of them in Forty-seventh Street, presents the material issue in the case, and upon which it should have been decided, and that, if it shall be found that when the buildings were constructed they were in substantial correspondence with either of the houses in Forty-seventh Street, there is no actionable breach of covenant, but that if they were inferior or not equal in class to either of the Forty-seventh Street houses, there is an actionable breach of the covenant." The case not having been decided on that question, a new trial is ordered. Justice Williams dissents. Justice Ingraham, while concurring in reversal, does so on the ground that there is no evidence of an understanding of Brown and of the grantee to whom he conveyed the premises subsequently acquired by defendant that the covenants contained in those deeds were to be for the benefit of the grantees of other portions of Brown's property.

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PRACTICE OF MEDICINE BY ONE CONVICTED OF FELONY.—Benjamin Hawker, when indicted in the Court of General Sessions about a year ago, for having unlawfully practiced medicine after having been convicted of a crime, interposed a demurrer, claiming that Section 140 of the Public Health Law of 1895, forbidding the practice of medicine by any person "who has ever been convicted of a felony by any court," was prospective in its application, or if not prospective, was null and void as being in violation of the Constitutional provision against passing ex post facto laws. The demurrer having been overruled, Hawker was tried, convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine. It did not appear from the record in the case whether Hawker ever had a right to practice medicine, or that he had ever studied medicine, or was ever registered or licensed to practice. The Appellate Division, on Hawker's appeal, reversed the judgment, holding that the law, being ex post facto, was void; but the Court of Appeals, Justice Haight giving the opinion, has now reversed the Appellate Division and affirmed the judgment entered upon the convictions in the General Sessions, holding that Hawker had been deprived of no rights secured to him by the Constitution of the State or of the United States. "The word 'ever,' to our minds," Judge Haight said, "clearly indicates the legislative intention to prohibit the practice of medicine on the part of any person who has been convicted of a felony either before or after the passage of the law. * * * One of the highest functions of government is the preservation of the public health. It was for this purpose that the law in question was enacted. Under it, delicate and important duties are intrusted to physicians, involving skill, ability, learning, and integrity. The Constitution provides that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, yet this provision of the organic law is made subordinate to that of paramount necessity, and the right secured thereby to the citizen must yield to that of the preservation of the public health. The property of a citizen may be seized and burned, if, in the judgment of physicians it is infected and liable to cause the spread of contagious disease. * * * Aside from these important duties and privileges, the physician is admitted into the family circle. He is intrusted with the family secrets of physical ailments and defects. He is permitted to administer powerful drugs and poison, and is intrusted with the care of the lives, health, and welfare of its members. * * * One of the conditions imposed upon persons who seek to practice medicine is that they shall possess a good moral character. The presumption of bad character attaches to a person convicted of a felony. * * * If, therefore, the Legislature may impose conditions upon which persons of good moral character shall engage in the practice of medicine, and may impose a punishment for all persons violating the conditions, it appears to us that the Legislature may also prohibit from practicing a person who has been convicted of a felony, whose character is presumed to be bad, who has never before studied or practiced medicine, and who has not conformed to a single condition or requirement of the statute under which other persons are licensed to practice."

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DISSOLUTION OF INSOLVENT COPARTNERSHIP.—The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company got a warrant of attachment against the property of the firm of S. F. Myers & Co. upon the ground that by outrageously false statements as to the financial condition of the firm it was induced to buy some of its paper. On the same day Samuel F. Myers brought suit against Marcus A. Myers and others for dissolution of the partnership and distribution of its assets; and Louis A. Cook, Jr., who was appointed receiver, took possession of the firm's property. The insurance company made a motion to require the receiver to deliver to the Sheriff leviable assets of the firm, upon the ground that by the issue of the warrant of attachment the company had acquired priority over the receiver. This motion was denied, as was also an application that the Sheriff be permitted to levy his warrant of attachment upon those assets in spite of the order appointing the receiver, who had taken possession. On the insurance company's appeal the order below has been affirmed by the Appellate Division. Justice Rumsey, who gives the decision, holds that the proof showed the firm to be actually insolvent at the time the receiver was appointed, and that the receivership was not made with intent to hinder and delay creditors. "While we find that the testimony discloses some acts of these partners, which, in view of their record as set out in these papers, should be closely scrutinized by the receiver before he allows so large a portion of their assets to get into the hands of their own family, yet we cannot disagree with the conclusion formed by the Judge below, that upon the evidence no fraudulent intent was shown in the proceedings resulting in the receivership." Justice Ingraham, in concurring with the result, said: "I think when the court has taken possession of property of an insolvent copartnership, it is the duty of the court to administer such property for the benefit of all the creditors irrespective of the motive or intention of the members of the copartnership in commencing an action for the dissolution thereof, and for distribution of their property among their legal creditors. The rights of the creditors are to be considered rather than the motive of the debtors in applying for and obtaining an order or judgment which will result in an honest distribution of their assets to those legally entitled to them."

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INSUFFICIENT AWARD.—Thomas H. Slavin instituted proceedings before the Board of Claims for damages to his premises, in Mechanicsville, Saratoga County, situated near the Champlain Canal, which were damaged to an amount claimed to aggregate $522, from overflow resulting from deepening the canal by the State. The Court of Appeals has directed the reversal of an award of $25 made by the board. Chief Judge Andrews, who gave the opinion, said: "The board, we think, erred in confining the right of compensation to the actual outlay made by him, and in refusing to consider the general claim for the injury to the walls and structure of the claimant's building. In reviewing this board, we pass no judgment upon the amount of damages the claimant should recover. We interfere in this case solely upon the ground that an erroneous rule or measure of damage was applied in ascertaining the sum to which the claimant was entitled."

MRS. FRANK ROUTED THEM.

This Time She Used Garden Hose—An Axe Her Former Weapon.

Some workmen who undertook to paint a new house at 17 West Side Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday trespassed on the adjoining lot, owned and occupied by Henry Frank. Mrs. Frank turned a garden hose on them and drove them from her property.

Charles Kelton, their employer, made a complaint to Police Justice Douglass. He refused to issue a warrant, as Kelton's men were trespassers.

A short time ago some carpenters who were working on the same house built a scaffold on Frank's property. Frank drove them away with a pistol, and Mrs. Frank cut down the scaffold with an axe.

Chinaman Jumps Five Stories.

The police of the East Twenty-second Street Police Station were notified yesterday that Sun Song, who conducts a laundry at 345 East Eighteenth Street, was crazy. Two policemen were sent to investigate. They found the door of the laundry closed, and forced it. The Chinaman rushed past them to the street, and through the hallway of an adjoining house reached the roof. The policemen gave chase, calling to him to surrender. From the roof of No. 317 he jumped to the rear yard. The house is five stories high, yet all the injuries the doctors at Bellevue could find on him were three superficial scalp wounds and a broken arm. After his hurts were dressed, he was taken to the pavilion for the insane for examination.

The Medical School Inspectors.

Some of the Medical School Inspectors appointed by the Board of Health have not accepted their appointments, and as it was desired to fill all the vacancies before starting the new scheme, the Inspectors will not begin their duties until next Monday. An Inspector is to be on duty at each school in the city for half an hour every morning. They will examine all children who appear to be sick.

Traction Companies' Elections.

The annual meeting of the Consolidated Traction and the New Jersey Traction Company was held in Jersey City yesterday. The old Directors of both companies were re-elected. They were also elected as Directors of the Newark Plank Road Company. The three companies will elect officers on Wednesday.

BIG PURCHASES OF WOOLS

Reports that Concerns in Which Mr. Dingley's Son Is Interested Were Early Buyers.

SUPPLIES BOUGHT FAR AHEAD.

Buying by New England Mills in Anticipation of the Tariff Said to be Very General—Stocks for a Year and a Half or Two Years Have Been Secured.

Wool dealers are not agreed as to the advantages of a protective tariff, but they are unanimous in admitting that the New England mill owners have been buying large supplies for future delivery, in anticipation of a tariff and higher prices on foreign products. The mills were generally low in stocks last Fall, but as the belief of manufacturers in the election of McKinley increased, extensive buying for future delivery began. Some concerns purchased enough wool to last them a year and a half or two years. With McKinley's election the buying became general, and the mills were able to get hold of large supplies before there was any material advance in prices.

A report has obtained circulation and is verified by the assertions of New York wool merchants that the mills in which H. M. Dingley, the son of Chairman Nelson Dingley, Jr., of the House Ways and Means Committee, has a large interest, were among the first to benefit by the proposed new tariff on wools. H. M. Dingley is Treasurer of the Cowen Woolen Company, and a large stockholder in this as well as the Cumberland Mill. The total capacity of the two plants is 50,000 spindles. Their course in buying unusually large supplies ahead has been followed by New England manufacturers almost without exception, and to a great extent by others in the same line of business throughout the Eastern and Middle States.

Follett & Co., wool brokers, stated yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that the wool business had become very active, and that prices were about 2 cents higher than sixty days ago. They said they had been selling extensively to the New England mills, which were in most cases running to their full capacity and buying large supplies ahead.

Isaac Denby corroborated the statement that the sales to the New England mills had been unusually heavy, in anticipation of the tariff and higher prices.

Harry Spencer said that the tariff on carpet wools was not only wholly unnecessary, but foolish. These wools are mostly from Turkey and Russia, and are coarser than any grown in America. They do not come in competition with the products of the sheep of this country, and the only effect of a tariff will be to shut them out or cause an advance in the price of carpets.

"It is also true of the fine Australian wools," said Mr. Spencer, "that they are not in competition with the wool grown in this country. The domestic wools are of medium grades, and I am willing to see these protected, but when Congress goes outside of that and places a tariff on camel's hair, Turkestan wool, and fine Australian wool, it does not benefit our farmers, but simply forces an advance in the price of goods which the common people buy. By the tariff as a whole, the American manufacturers are placed in a position where they can compete successfully with foreign concerns. Those who have bought large supplies in advance, with a knowledge of what the new tariff would be, have a double advantage, and will make a great deal of money out of the present turn in affairs."

THE POSITION OF COL. WARING.

He Makes Answer to the Complaints of the West End Association.

Col. Waring yesterday wrote "a reply to taxpayers and others who demand impossibilities from the Street Cleaning Department." The reply is evidently directed at the West End Association. It says, among other things: "Although this department spends a very large amount of money, it has never been able to remove anything like all of the wastes.

"We still undertake to remove from the west side, above Seventieth Street, all street sweepings and all garbage, so that there will be no danger of interference from the Board of Health. Neither this board nor the police will make objection to the accumulation of ashes on private premises.

"This department will take all of your ashes that it has time for, but it cannot take all. It is often suggested that we should put on more carts, and more horses, and more men. All of these items are definitely fixed before the beginning of the year by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, so that no increase is now possible."

The Committee of Public Safety of the West End Association has passed resolutions saying that the position taken by the West End Association should be sustained, and the attitude of the Street Cleaning Department is arbitrary, unjust, and unreasonable.

LILLIE HAMPSON MISSING.

The Mother Created a Scene at a Brooklyn Convent.

Mrs. Hampson, a widow, whose home is in Pacific Street, near Underhill Avenue, Brooklyn, has lost her daughter Lillie, and believes her to be at the Convent of the Precious Blood in Putnam Street, Brooklyn.

Since her father's death, two years ago, Lillie has been helping support her mother, contributing $5 a month toward household expenses. Last Friday Lillie disappeared. She is very devout, and had often talked of going into the convent, but her mother, who could not get along alone, as often opposed her wish. When the girl left home on Friday she went to a factory and told her brother George, who is employed there, that she intended to go into the convent.

That evening Mrs. Hampson called at the institution and asked for her daughter. Mother Gerter said she was not there, but Mrs. Hampson insisted that the mother was not telling the truth. After a spirited conversation, so Mrs. Hampson says, Mother Gerter ordered her out, and upon a refusal to comply called a policeman, who forced Mrs. Hampson to leave.

Mother Gerter denied yesterday that Mrs. Hampson's daughter was at the convent. She said that Lillie spent Thursday night there, but left in the morning, saying that she was going to visit friends. Mother Gerter declared that she has no knowledge of the present whereabouts of the girl.

Crippled Juror Fined $100.

When the trial of a suit brought by Gertie Falkenstein against Hyman Rinaldo, to recover $1,000 damages for injuries sustained in a defective stairway, was resumed yesterday before Justice Schuchman in Part III. of the City Court, the fifth juror, Robert H. Peebles, was missing from his seat. A note from Peebles, saying he had injured his foot so seriously that he was unable to leave the house, was handed to Justice Schuchman. The lawyers were not willing to proceed in his absence. Justice Schuchman then discharged the eleven jurors, and announced that he imposed a fine of $100 on Mr. Peebles.

The Funeral of Peter Meyer.

The funeral of Peter Meyer, the father of Peter F., Joseph N., John, and Edward Meyer, was held at 1 o'clock yesterday at the Church of St. John the Baptist, Thirtieth Street, near Seventh Avenue. The Rev. Father Harrison officiated. Only the near relatives and friends of the deceased were present. The burial was in Woodlawn.

William E. Stewart Indicted.

The Queens County Grand Jury has found an indictment against former Corporation Counsel William E. Stewart of Long Island City, for grand larceny. Stewart is accused of appropriating $900 belonging to former Assessors Peter A. Leininger, August L. Fisher, and Frank Trudden, to his own use. Stewart says he will satisfactorily explain everything.

Wash Dress Goods.

Scotch Lappets,—pale shades,—printed floral designs,
10 cents per yard.

Foulard Lawn and Cotton Grenadine,
12½ cents per yard.

Lawn,—with "Kensington" or Lace stripes,—and Lappet Mull,—latest designs and colors,
15 cents per yard.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

SURFACE ROAD EXTENSIONS.

The Hearing on Nearly All the Requests Adjourned to Monday.

The Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen held two sessions yesterday to consider the various applications that have been made recently by both the Metropolitan Traction Company and the Third Avenue Railroad Company for extensions and new lines.

At the morning session the application of the Third Avenue people, through associated lines, for a new King's Bridge Road route, from the intersection of Manhattan Avenue and the Boulevard, via the Boulevard and King's Bridge Road, to Spuyten Duyvil, was considered, as was also the application for an exension on Lenox Avenue, which is based upon the old plea that the Sixth Avenue Railroad has no legal right on Lenox Avenue, from One Hundred and Tenth Street to the Harlem River. On the application of Henry A. Robinson, representing the Metropolitan Company, action was deferred until Monday.

Protests were received from representatives of Washington Heights taxpayers against granting either the applications of the Metropolitan Company or the Third Avenue Company, in their present form, for the privileges sought on One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. Charles H. Knox, James R. Sheffield, Otto Irving Wise, and other lawyers secured the adjournment of the hearing on the West Sixty-fifth Street and East Ninety-seventh Street extensions of the Third Avenue Company until next Monday at 10 o'clock. There seemed to be no objections to the extensions asked for by the same company on East Ninety-ninth Street, East Seventy-ninth Street, and East Fifty-seventh Street.

WORKINGMEN AND THE CHURCH

Presbyterian Ministers Discuss Means of Drawing Them Together.

An interesting paper on "The Church and the Workingman" was read at the weekly meeting of Presbyterian ministers yesterday by the Rev. John B. Devins, a city missionary on the east side.

Mr. Devins said that the workingman has come to regard the church much as he regards a social club, and that he does not feel under obligations to attend it unless he is interested in the services. The laborers, unfortunately, he continued, are coming to regard the church as associated with wealth, and some of them have become distinctly hostile to it.

Mr. Devins proposed a partial remedy for the present condition. "If I were a pastor of an up-town church," he said, "I would use my influence with some of the most efficient members, socially and financially, and with some of the brightest young people, to have them take their church letters to some of the down-town churches or chapels. Think of the influence of a dozen such families attending any one of the churches or chapels below Fourteenth Street. What an inspiration to the pastor! What power in the various meetings of the church!

"Do you tell me that the Gospel must be carried to the poor by Salvation Army people, Settlement Workers? Then I reply that the army and the settlements, and not the church, will be considered by the workingman to be his friends, and they, and not the church, will win him."

MAYOR STRONG'S BIRTHDAY.

Flowers and Congratulations on Attaining His Seventieth Year.

Mayor Strong was seventy years old yesterday. He celebrated the anniversary by putting in ten hours' work at his desk. His friends did not forget him. His office looked much like a flower garden in full bloom. One floral tribute was a horseshoe with the letters "Seventy" worked upon it in blue flowers. It came from the Firemen's Benevolent Union. Another was a large basket of roses, which came from Ernest Harner. Gen. James R. O'Beirne also sent roses.

"Only for that foot," said the Mayor, pointing to his left foot, which had a touch of the gout in it, "I feel as young as I did thirty years ago."

Gates Deceived His Friend.

Waldo L. Gates, fifty-eight years old, of 160 West Eighty-fourth Street, was held for trial in the Centre Street Court yesterday, accused of swindling John A. MacPherson of 60 Broadway out of $98. Gates told Mr. MacPherson, an old friend, he knew a man in Boston who would help him to raise $7,500 to carry out a mining scheme. Mr. MacPherson advanced him money to go to Boston. Detectives stationed at the Grand Central Station saw Gates give a letter to a stranger and ask him to mail it in Boston. They opened the letter and communicated with Mr. MacPherson, who recognized that Gates had deceived him. The letter told of the Boston man's death, and said that Gates was in that city. On his promise to prosecute the detectives arrested Gates.

Police Doorman's Skull Fractured.

William Brown, a negro driver, and James Downs, doorman at the Morrisania Police Station, had an argument yesterday afternoon on the Boston Post Road, near Riverdale, and Brown fractured Downs's skull with his cart rung. Brown's cart was backed across the road—workmen are putting in a sewer there—and Downs could not pass. He asked Brown to pull out of the way, and the negro made some impertinent reply. Downs started toward him, threateningly, and Brown hit him. Downs was taken to Roosevelt Hospital and Brown was arrested and locked up.

Armstrong Not Mr. Behr's Swindler.

Magistrate Crane decided in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday that Frederick A. Armstrong of 26 East Twenty-fourth Street, accused of passing a worthless check for $102 on F. W. Behr on Thursday last, was a victim of mistaken identity. Armstrong said at the time Behr declared he was in his store at Forty-first Street and Seventh Avenue he was buying shoes in a Sixth Avenue store. A salesman from the shoe store corroborated his statement. Mr. Behr and one of his clerks insisted they could not be mistaken, but the Magistrate decided they were.

Jacob H. Valentine Set Free.

An order was signed in the Supreme Court yesterday by Justice Beekman releasing Jacob H. Valentine from the Ludlow Street Jail, where he had been confined for failing to pay his wife alimony of $7 a week, ordered by the Court when she obtained a divorce from him in 1892. In the order Justice Beekman states that the County Physician has certified that Valentine is suffering from paresis in its incipient stages, and that keeping him locked up will make him entirely insane and incurable.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

MUSIC-ROOM THOUGHTS.

Piano benches and chairs; strong, slender beauties, in quiet designs—proper for the room where sound and simplicity reigns.

Music cabinets in rich array of woods and styles. One popular design with shelved cupboards and an upper partitioned rack that opens out, pocketbook fashion—the perfection of convenience.

Particular people care just as much, often more, for beauty and quality and correctness as for price. Mayhap there is a thought for you.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

AS TO A LEGITIMATE KICK

A Jury Disagrees as to the Lawfulness of the One Which Broke McCormack's Leg.

FIGHT ABOUT A HENHOUSE.

Another Question Which the Jury Did Not Settle Was Whether Being Told to "Go to the Devil" Was Sufficient Justification for an Assault.

"You are to decide," said Recorder Goff to a jury in Part IV. of General Sessions yesterday, "if the kick was a legitimate kick, if it was lawfully delivered, and if the defendant was justified in kicking. You must, however, bear in mind that to tell a man to go to the devil is not legal cause for an assault."

It took the jury two hours to decide that they could not agree as to what constituted a legitimate kick. The Recorder discharged them and paroled the defendant in the custody of his counsel, Scott Lord.

Edward Jones of 150 Summit Avenue was the defendant, and William McCormack of Summit Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, was the complainant. Jones is accused of breaking McCormack's leg with a kick on Aug. 18.

McCormack is short, wiry, and positive, and sixty years old. He has a wife and twelve children. Jones is forty years old, big and powerful, and for the past twenty years an engineer on the Sixth Avenue elevated road. In the rear of Summit Avenue is an old road, not utilized as a roadway, but used indiscriminately by those who own the adjoining lots. In August last Jones bought the lot adjoining McCormack's lot, and found that McCormack had erected a henhouse partly on his own land, partly on the old roadway, and partly on Jones's newly acquired land. Jones demanded that a Mr. Reilly, from whom he bought the property, should clear it away. The henhouse was moved.

On Aug. 18 McCormack was walking on the Northern railroad bridge with his twelve-year-old daughter Carmelita, when Jones passed.

"How did you like the way your house was moved?" asked Jones, with a laugh.

"Go to the devil," said McCormack.

Both men agree that the trouble started that way. McCormack told the jury yesterday that the words were no sooner out of his mouth than Jones kicked him and broke his leg in two places. Little Carmelita corroborated him. Jones testified he told McCormack if he could not be civil he would be thrashed, and McCormack immediately seized him around the waist and tried to throw him over the bridge. He kicked in self-defense.

McCormack was restive under cross-examination. He spoke with a brogue, and when counsel had some difficulty in comprehending what he said, asked the Recorder to decide if there was anything queer about his pronunciation. The Recorder declined to rule upon the question. Nothing daunted, the complaining witness declared counsel's education had been neglected, and insisted that he be treated with consideration, because it was his first appearance in any court.

Thomas Gorman, a plumber at Highbridge, said he saw the men fighting, and separated them. He did not know until two days later that McCormack's leg was broken. Other witnesses testified to Jones's peaceableness and good humor, and then counsel for each side summed up. Before charging the jury, Recorder Goff ordered the two men to stand side by side that their relative sizes might be apparent. McCormack thought an illustration of how they fought was wanted, and immediately put himself in an attitude of self-defense. Jones, as if expecting a blow, ducked to one side, and it took two court officers and Assistant District Attorney Hardwicke to convince the men that the pounding of the Recorder's gavel meant they must come to order.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM EXCITED.

She Tries to Strike the Man Indicted for Killing Her Daughter.

Francis Farrell, indicted for the murder, on May 30, 1896, of the child, Mamie Cunningham, at 315 East Thirty-seventh Street, was before Judge McMahon, in General Sessions, yesterday, on a motion to dismiss the indictments. Former Assistant District Attorney O'Hare argued for him, and Assistant District Attorney Osborne opposed. Mr. O'Hare declared there was no legal evidence, nothing but hearsay, against Farrell, and Mr. Osborne said the evidence presented to the Grand Jury fully justified the action they had taken.

Judge McMahon decided to receive briefs on Thursday. Mr. Osborne said Farrell will be tried next month, if the indictment is not dismissed. If it is dismissed, he will ask the Grand Jury to indict him again.

Mrs. Cunningham, mother of the murdered girl, was an interested spectator to the proceedings. Once she interrupted them. Mr. O'Hare had stated that no legal proof was submitted to the Grand Jury that the child was dead when found, when Mrs. Cunningham, in a flood of tears, exclaimed: "She was dead—murdered." When, at the conclusion of the argument, Farrell was led to the rear of the courtroom, she jumped from her seat and would have assaulted him but for the interference of the court officers. As it was, she struck at him with her clinched hand, hissing, through closed teeth, "Oh, you murderer. I pray God they'll kill you!"

Trap Rock Stockholders Object.

Application was made yesterday to Vice Chancellor Emory at Jersey City to restrain the New York Trap Rock Company of New York from dissolving its organization and turning over its assets to the Hudson River Trap Rock Company, recently formed, to control all the trap rock quarries in Hudson and Bergen Counties, N. J., along the Palisades.

Mayor Against Increased Pay.

Mayor Strong was yesterday waited upon by a committee of street cleaning section foremen to find out his position on their bill, now before the Legislature, proposing to increase their pay from $1,000 per year to $1,200. The Mayor told the delegation that he was thoroughly opposed to any such proposition.

Our Spring Derby is not only as good as that of the fashionable hatter, but better—$2 better. Price is $3 instead of $5—same hat.

Alpines, $2.75.

The new flat brim in both Alpine and Derby.

Everything else new, worth having, in all kinds of hats for man or boy.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FOR A NEW SETTLEMENT HOUSE

A Lot Purchased in the Heart of the Congested District.

The Council of the University Settlement Society has bought a plot of ground on the southeast corner of Rivington and Eldridge Streets, 67 by 80 feet, for the new Settlement House.

The selection of this lot has been made after a very careful search, and it is situated in the heart of the most densely populated part of the city.

The price paid is $58,000, and exceeds by $10,000 the amount of the building fund at present at the disposal of the society, but a member of the council has advanced the required balance of $10,000 to the society temporarily. The society can, however, not begin to build its much-needed settlement house until at least $35,000 has been subscribed by its friends.

The present quarters of the society, at 26 Delancey Street, are entirely inadequate, and the residents are at great personal discomfort and disadvantage in that building; besides, there is no proper accommodation for the boys' clubs, the kindergarten, and the free library. The council hopes that some wealthy citizen of New York will come forward and enable the society to begin the building, which is to be especially adapted to the needs of the society. Seth Low is the President; Seymour L. Cromwell, Secretary; James Speyer, Treasurer, and Stephen H. Olin, Chairman of the Council.

BRIDGE TICKET PLAN DEVISED.

Price the Same as Now—Method of Selling Will Differ.

The Brooklyn members of the Board of Bridge Trustees met yesterday in Mayor Wurster's office to discuss the propositions for crossing the bridge presented by the surface and elevated lines. Mayor Wurster, President Berri, Controller Palmer, and Trustee Keeney were present.

Superintendent Martin was asked what it would cost to operate the cars on the bridge. He said that, exclusive of power, repairs, and incidentals, the outlay would be about $425 a day. The Board instructed Mr. Martin to prepare careful estimates of daily expenditures, and then adjourned until Thursday.

After the meeting President Berri said that the committee had practically agreed upon a plan relating to tickets. The bridge will sell them in bulk to the roads, which in turn will dispose of them to passengers at the rate of two tickets for 5 cents for the round trip, or 3 cents for one way. Approaching the bridge from the Brooklyn side, the conductors and elevated railroad guards will sell tickets to passengers, who will deposit them in the boxes at the New York terminal. On the New York side tickets will be deposited before entering the train. This has been decided to be the most convenient plan.

ZOLA'S ANTAGONIST ARRIVES.

Ferdinand Brunetiere, the Critic, Comes to America to Lecture.

Among the passengers on the French Line steamer La Champagne, which arrived in New York from Havre early yesterday morning, were M. and Mme. Ferdinand Brunetiere. M. Brunetiere is an eminent professor of the Ecole Normale in Paris, and the literary critic of the Revue des Deux Mondes. He is one of the most distinguished scientific critics in France, and the founder of a new school of criticism, based upon the hypothesis of evolution.

He comes to America upon the invitation of the Directors of the Johns Hopkins University to deliver a series of lectures on poetry at that university. He will also lecture at Harvard, and possibly at Columbia.

His name has been made conspicuous lately through his bitter fight to keep Emile Zola out of the French Academy. M. and Mme. Brunetiere left New York for Baltimore soon after landing.

D. FRANK LLOYD'S BURGLAR.

He Was Once a Paying Teller, but Drink and Drugs Ruined Him.

When Assistant District Attorney D. Frank Lloyd unlocked the door of the flat-house where he lives, at 319 West Fifty-eighth Street, last Tuesday evening, he found a man rolling up the hall carpet. The man, who gave his name as Albert T. Wellington, was arrested. In General Sessions yesterday, at the request of Mr. Lloyd, he was allowed to plead guilty to petty larceny, and Judge McMahon remanded him until Thursday for sentence. Mr. Lloyd will try to have the sentence suspended.

The reason for Mr. Lloyd's interest in the matter is to be found in a letter written to him by Wellington the day after his arrest. The letter, which has been verified in all its details, says that the present is Wellington's first lapse from rectitude; that until 1893, when the firm failed, he was paying teller for R. G. Lescom & Co., bankers, at Fifty-fifth Street and Third Avenue. He attributes his fall from virtue to drink and drugs, and begs "for God's sake to be freed from this bothersome difficulty."

The Nebraska State Warrant Sale.

With regard to the purchase and sale by the Chemical Bank of this city of a Nebraska State warrant for $200,000, concerning which there was a report that Joseph Bartley, the State Treasurer, had stolen the funds provided for its redemption, President George G. Williams of the Chemical Bank said yesterday: "It was a simple business transaction between the Omaha National Bank and this institution. The warrant was offered to us by the Omaha bank in May, 1895. Inasmuch as Nebraska is regarded as financially sound, having no State debt, we bought the warrant, which was properly drawn and signed. We held the warrant eighteen months and sold it, realizing about 6 per cent. profit by the transaction. We had nothing whatever to do with State Treasurer Bartley. He did not figure in our negotiations."

Boulevard Landslide.

That part of the Hudson Boulevard which runs along the foot of Herman Avenue, Guttenberg, is built along a cliff of the Palisades, and is held in place by a retaining wall. On Sunday a length of forty feet of the wall, with a thickness of three feet, gave way, and several tons of rock and earth went crashing down the hillside. No one was injured.

SILK LINED SUITS.

$15.00.

ELEVENTH STREET STORE.

These Suits are in two materials; Storm Serge and Cheviot Serge, and in four colors: Black, Navy Blue, Cadet and Plum.—Eton and Fly-front style.

Sizes 32 to 44 for Ladies; sizes 14 to 18 years for Misses. Coat and Skirt lined throughout with Black Taffetas Silk.

Made up by us expressly for the sale beginning to-day, in this store.

$15.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

FINE COVERT CLOTHS.

Grays, Blue-grays, Medium, Tan and Green mixtures, hard twisted, crisp finished goods,

$1.50 per yard.

Another assortment of the new, tailor-cloth Meltonette, in the fashionable shades,

$1.25 per yard.

Elegant Paris Crashes, pure Flax Linen Suitings, in tied drawn-work effects, to show colored linings.

Spotted, flowered and bordered French Novelty Challies—over a thousand pieces just received; shown at the Eleventh Street entrance.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

IN HONOR OF GEN. GRANT

A Big Parade Promised for the Day of the Monument Ceremonies, April 27.

SCHOOL CHILDREN TO MARCH.

A Letter of Thanks from Mrs. Grant—A Feature to be Made of Military and Other Uniformed Bodies—As Many United States Troops as Possible to Parade.

The Military Committee of the Grant Monument ceremonies met yesterday afternoon at the headquarters of the Grand Marshal, Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, at 1 Broadway. There were present A. Noel Blakeman, Col. H. C. Corbin, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Col. A. G. Mills, Gen. Nicholas W. Day, Col. Charles N. Swift, Gen. Burnett, and Gen. Wager Swayne.

A letter was read from Mrs. U. S. Grant, giving thanks for the honor conferred upon the memory of her husband, and stating that while her family was scattered at the present time, some members being in California and others to Europe,